BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.......3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 8.............................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1852.............................NO. 29.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,	....	$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,	....	75
Do. do.	3	do.	1 00
Do. do.	3	months, without change,	3 00
Do. do.	6	do....do....do.	5 00
Do. do.	12	do....do....do.	8 00
Do. do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12	do....do....do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALON, Portrait Painter, would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in this place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to procure faithful likenesses of themselves or any member of their family. He flatters himself, from his long experience in the art, that he will be enabled to give satisfaction. His room is in the basement of Mr. H. R. Nixon's dwelling, corner of Princess and Second streets, immediately opposite the Jail, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

SAMUEL J. PERSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on Princess Street, nearly opposite the Journal Office. [28-1y]

H. L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C. Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8v8-tf

WM. E. HILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will attend the Courts of Duplin, Sampson, and Onslow Counties, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. [June 27] 42-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.,

ATTORNEY at Law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS DuPRE,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oil, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Perfumery, Cigars, Old Liquors, Fancy Articles, &c.,* Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded by experienced persons. March 19

A. J. & T. J. JONES,

GENERAL Agents, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality, for sale.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 30, 1852 21-1y*

WILLIAM S. READ,

HOUSE, SHIP, AND SIGN PAINTER, AND PAPER HANGER, near the Rock Spring, Wilmington, N. C., is prepared at all times to execute any business in his line, in a neat and *workmanlike* manner.

To Country Customers.

He would inform country customers that he is prepared to furnish them with all materials in his line, at New York cost and charges, and also with hands at the most moderate rates.

He respectfully solicits a call, being determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage
January 30, 1852 21-1y

M. McINNIS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, and attends to the sale of all kinds of produce, forwarding goods, &c. [March 11—27]

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C, June 6, 1851 39-12m

A. J. GRADY. J. M. MONK.

GRADY & MONK,

COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce which may be sent to their care.
April 4, 1851 30-tf

MILES COSTIN,

COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C.

REFERS TO

E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD. WM. N. PEDEN.

HOWARD & PEDEN,

GROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merchants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or, to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

O. & G. HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c., corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

☞ Office in Washington Bar. W. M. MONROE.
Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851 3-12m

D. L. BURBANK,
(*Successor to Hatch & Burbank,*)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

A. B. EVERIETT,

BUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos 10 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market.
April 18, 1851 32-tf

WEST & HEWLETT,

AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and General Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

REFER TO

POTTER & KIDDER,	JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,	O. G. PARSLEY,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,	E. P. HALL,
GEORGE HARRISS,	EDWARD CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C.
October 24, 1851 7-1y

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. I would here take this opportunity of returning my thanks to my friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage I have received at their hands during the time I have been collecting for them, and hope by strict attention to business, and with a determination to please, still to receive a continuation of their confidence and support, as I intend to devote my time to that business.

Refer to Messrs. Ellis & Mitchell, R. H. Grant, Esq., Geo. R. French, Esq., C. Myers, Esq., and Messrs. Potter & Kidder.

I will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties whenever inducements are offered. My office will be in the Store of Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield, at which place I will be found, unless when out attending to business. In my absence any communication left with Messrs. Whitaker & Whitfield for me, will be handed to me.

I will attend, as usual, to the sale of real estate, hiring servants, renting houses—or any other business in which an active agent is wanted. A. A. B. SOUTHALL.
Wilmington, Feb. 20, 1852 24-tf

LUMBER and Timber. Always on hand, a large quantity of River Sawed Wide Boards, Flooring, and Scantling. For sale by MILES COSTIN,
Feb. 21, 1851] London's wharf.

NEW AND FRESH 2,000 lbs. Candy, all qualities; 5,000 lbs. Nuts, fresh and good; 25 boxes superior Lemons. For sale low by WILKINSON & ESLER.

MATCHES—MATCHES. 50 gross, with and without sulphur. For sale low, by
f27 WILKINSON & ESLER.

CHEESE.—123 boxes prime Cheese, received and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

General Notices.

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y,
MARION C. H., S. C., March 9th, 1852.

THE Stockholders of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that the thirteenth instalment of five dollars per share on their subscriptions is required to be paid, on or before the 1st day of April, 1852.

By order Board of Directors,
JOHN McRAE, Jr., Treas
March 16, 1852 28-4t

NOTICE.

AS DeRosset & Brown, and J. R. Blossom, of this town, are forwarding Cotton free of forwarding commission, I will also forward free of commission, Cotton and Spirits Turpentine to any House in New York, except to Brown & DeRosset and B. Blossom & Son. R. H. GRANT.
March 17. 28-tf

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forbid Trespassing in any way whatever on the Little Bridge or Brick Yard Lands, situated on Smith's Creek, near Wilmington, in New Hanover county, under the penalty of the law.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD.
March 11, 1852 158-3t—27-3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having duly qualified as administrator on the estate of Jonah C. McFarlane, dec'd., at March Term 1852, of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of assembly, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
BENNETT FLANNER, Adm'r.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

5,531 ACRES PINE LAND,

FOR SALE NEAR THE SEABOARD OF GEORGIA, in the county of Glynn, and lying for several miles along the Brunswick and Alatahama Canal, (now in process of completion,) the outlets of which being North on the Alatahama River opposite Darien, and South on Turtle river at Brunswick, and within a short distance of navigable water on Turtle River, a little above Brunswick. These lands being in one body, well timbered, and having great facilities for water carriage, make them desirable for TURPENTINE or MILL TIMBLR. If desired, credit will be given on a part of the purchase, upon good security. Apply to either
ALEX. MITCHELL,
S. Z. COLLINS.
Darien, Feb. 18, 1852 27-2m

TO STOCK RAISERS.

THE subscriber having obtained from a celebrated stock raiser of Caswell county, A FINE YOUNG JACK, respectfully informs those desirous of raising Mules, that he will stand him at his place, near Long Creek Bridge, at the following rates:—Eight dollars for insurance, and five dollars the season. T. H. WILLIAMS.
Long Creek, March 9, 1852 27-3t

A VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that beautiful house and lot situated on front street, next door south of the M. E. Church. The Lot is 66, by 165 feet; the house is 30 by 49 feet, and has four Rooms on the first and two on the second floors, with a fire place in each room; it has also a pantry and kitchen attached; a negro house and well of first rate water in the yard, and an excellent garden. This property is very valuable and bids fair to be more so, alike with the whole of Wilmington property which is bound to increase in value owing to the constant immigration to it and the internal improvements now in progress and in contemplation. Those who want to settle permanently in Wilmington and wish a pleasant family residence, would do well to embrace this opportunity of purchasing as they may never expect to better themselves in a pleasant home. Terms, one fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash; the balance in three equal instalments of six, nine months, with bonds and securities, negociable at Bank. Possession given the first of October next. For further information apply soon to A. A. B. SOUTHALL, Agent
For S. P. IVEY.
March 11, 1852 27-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style of A. J. & T. J. JONES, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission, Forwarding and Agency Business;* and have taken the place lately occupied by Messrs. Gause & Bowden, where they will be happy to attend to all business entrusted to their care.
A. J. JONES,
T. J. JONES.

WE take pleasure in informing our friends and the public in general, that we are prepared to give all business entrusted to us, efficient and personal attention. We have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations; Spirit house and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited.

Liberal CASH advances made on consignments.
Jan. 31, 1852 124-5t—22-3m

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1852—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, formerly kept by Mr Alfred Alderman, having it repainted and refitted throughout, he is prepared to received BOARDERS by the day, week or month, on as low terms as can be had at any other hotel in the place.—And he solicits a share of public patronage.
THOS. W. PLAYER.
Oct. 7th, 1851 9-12m*

$30 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Marlboro' District, S. C., about eight months ago, his negro man named CÆSAR, aged about 25 years, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 inches high, speaks pleasantly, and has a pleasing countenance. He is probably lurking somewhere between Elizabethtown and Wilmington, as he was but recently heard of as being in Bladen county, in company with a negro girl from the same neighborhood with himself. He claims the girl for his wife. He was also heard of on Lyons' Creek, in New Hanover county.

The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be given for his delivery to the subscriber, or for his confinement in any Jail in North or South Carolina, so that he can be got.
S. EMANUEL.
Marlboro' District, S. C., Feb. 6, 1852 22-tf
Fayetteville Observer copy and send bill as above.

$25 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named WINDSOR, about 35 years old. He is about five feet eleven inches high, full bushy hair; rather slow spoken, and rather spare built, his front teeth slightly decayed, and probably one or both of his eye teeth out. Said negro is a Cooper by trade, and will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have free papers, as he has said he can go any where. He is a little rinkley about the eyes, and has an old appearance. The subscriber will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to him, in Conwayboro', S. C., or confinement in any jail in North Carolina, so that he can get him. Said negro belongs to James M. Bell, of Greenville, N. C., of whom I hired him.
August 1st, 1851—47-tf] S. BELL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs. MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.
September 12; 1851 1-12m

THAYER'S PATENT BRIDGE.

A NEW and valuable trestle Bridge has been patented by Mr. G. W. Thayer, of Massachusetts, which will be found to be an important invention. The amount of strength attained by the structure is spoken of as being wonderful.—The inventor feels confident that no weight which could be placed upon it, could break it down. This consideration, taken together with the economy with which it may be built, will render it worthy the attention of all who are interested in the subject. This bridge is adapted peculiarly to Railroads as well as county roads, as it can be made of any required span, so as not to obstruct the navigation of streams when rafts or boats might be desired to pass, and can also be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post paid.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851 48-1y

DISTILLERS OF TURPENTINE.—I have reduced the price of my SPIRIT BARRELS to $1 60, delivered at any place in Wilmington. After Christmas they will be of extra size. Persons wishing can contract by the year on these terms. HOOP IRON for sale at $65 per ton.
Nov. 10, 1851—7td—12mw* A. MORGAN.

TOBACCO, Tobacco—Just received per schr. Express, a fine lot of Tobacco which will be sold very cheap.—Call at the sign of the Turk, Front street.
Sept 25 D. L. BURBANK.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Wilmington, on the 2nd Monday in June next, the following tracts of land, and town lots, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1850, and cost of advertising:

No. of Town lots and Acres of Land.	By whom listed.	Where Situated.	Am't of Tax.
1 town lot	Hannah Brown,	In Wilmington,	$ 1 75
1 do.	William Blaney,	do.	25 85
1 do.	do. for M. Allen,	do.	13 04
1 do.	John Blaney,	do.	6 53
1 do	Mary Burnett,	do.	6 10
1 do.	Charles Barr,	do.	71 00
1 do.	J. W. Brantly,	do.	7 07
600 acres	Evan Bevan,	On Black River,	9 62
1 town lot	John K. Currie,	In Wilmington,	29 67
1 do.	John B. Craig,	do.	6 72
1 do.	J. B. Canady,	do.	6 72
1 do.	Henry Clark,	do.	3 48
1 do.	Gideon Capps,	do.	5 46
1 do.	do. for M. Wooten,	do.	1 32
1 do.	Joseph Craig,	do.	3 82
1 do.	Dr. A. C. Evans,	On Market street,	53 30
1 do.	William Eason,	In Wilmington,	9 59
172 acres	N. R. Fowler,	On the Sound,	13 88
1 lot	Will. E. Freeman,	In Wilmington,	14 86
1 do.	Enoch Farrow,	do.	4 27
1 do.	T. B. Floyd,	Wilmington,	4 29
1 do.	Mrs. A. J. Guthrie,	do.	10 98
1 do.	Nathan Green,	do.	16 33
1 do.	D. J. Gilbert,	do.	24 18
1 do.	Prudence Gates,	do.	11 79
1 do.	Maxwell Huston,	do.	9 44
1 do.	Thomas Hays,	do.	11 33
825 acres	R. M. W. Johnson,	On the Railroad,	16 42
1 town lot	David D King,	In Wilmington,	21 06
1 do.	Michael Kent,	do.	15 36
1 do.	L. J. Kirkpatrick,	do.	9 03
1 do.	William King,	do.	6 02
1 do.	E. T. Love,	do.	19 07
1 do.	A. D. Love,	do.	13 25
300 acres	Mrs. M. H. Lippitt,	On the Sound,	10 92
1 town lot	Nimmy Martin,	In Wilmington,	6 54
1 do.	D. M. Millan,	do.	2 76
1 do.	L. H. Marsteller, for John Buford,	do.	11 78
1 do.	George Moore,	do.	6 87
1 do.	N. S. McEachern,	do.	4 66
1 do.	D. McMillan, for A. G. Hall,	do.	37 77
1 do.	Patience Nuisance,	do.	4 39
150 acres	Drury Orrell,	Rocky Point District	1 11
1 town lot	David B. Piver,	Wilmington,	6 46
1 do.	S R. Robbins,	do.	20 12
1 do.	Peter Smith,	do.	83 37
1 do.	F. Sullivan,	do.	27 03
1 do.	Stanton Spooner,	do.	2 96
1 do.	do. for M. Melton,	do.	6 18
1 do.	Thos. Stokely,	do.	8 25
1 do.	Henry Sampson,	do.	5 26
1 do.	Ann Sellers,	do.	33 55
1 do.	Oris Spicer,	do.	7 19
1 do.	Thos. Southmayd,	do.	14 77
1 do.	C. Tinken,	do.	3 93
1 do.	Peter G. Tilly,	do.	10 23
1 do.	W. A. Walker,	do.	15 16
1 do.	Wm. A. Williams,	do.	117 75
1 do.	John Williams,	do.	24 57
1 do.	Wm. Wilson,	do.	33 88
1 do.	David Ward,	do.	3 51
60 acres	James D. Armstrong,	Middle Sound Dist	2 58
250 do.	James Holland,	do.	11 77
60 do.	Harriet Humphry,	do.	70
279 do.	Joseph Skipper,	do.	2 80
100 do.	James A. Ward,	do.	2 32
50 acres	Solomon Cumbo,	Upper Sound Dist.	2 58
450 do.	M. W. Campbell,	do.	2 77
900 do.	Lucien Holmes,	do.	41 31
450 do.	Thomas J. Joiner,	do.	12 15
480 do.	Sam'l S. Mints,	do.	1 91
450 do.	Wm. Sullivan,	do.	2 40
820 do.	Daniel Anderson,	Holly Shelter Dist.	5 28
450 do.	Amos Atkinson,	do.	2 98
810 do.	Ezekiel Beasley,	do.	3 44
370 do.	Jacob Casteen,	do.	4 02
	Edge Casteen,	do.	1 42
	Eliza Cofield,	do.	2 42
683 do.	Wm. Farrior,	do.	6 11
855 do.	Morris Foy,	do.	1 11
1000 do.	Lott Williams,	do.	4 69
160 do.	John B. Herring,	Lower Blk Riv. Dis.	10 30
50 do.	Ann Rogers,	do.	1 91
70 do.	Heirs of Watters,	On Northeast River	75

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff.
Wilmington, March 19, 1852 [Pr. adv. $41 60] 28-3m

THAT POLISH, HOW IT SHINES!
10,000 Boxes Sold Within the last Nine Months.

A. J. WOODWARD returns his thanks to the public for the unprecedented encouragement he has met with in the manufacture and sale of his celebrated Polish, and at the same time wishes it understood that he always keeps a supply on hand for wholesale or retail.

Experience has proved that this Polish is unsurpassed for quickness in putting a gloss on boots and shoes, and also in preserving the leather.

Persons wishing to oil their boots can use this Polish with equal success immediately afterwards; the leather should be rubbed as soon as the Polish is applied, before it dries.

The Polish can be found at the Drug Store of C. DUPRE, Market street.
March 19, 1852 28-3m

HACKERS AND ROUND SHAVES.

L. WOOD, of Wilmington, N. C., would most respectfully inform dealers in the above articles that he has much improved in the manufacture of his heretofore unsurpassed HACKERS and ROUND SHAVES, and has reduced the price so as to successfully compete with Northern.

He is now manufacturing them in large quantities, with a view of supplying the trade, and would be thankful for orders for any quantity.

Address L. WOOD, or J. M. ROBINSON, who is my Agent in Wilmington. L. WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1851 15-6m

New and Rare Inducements.—Richland, Onslow County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Onslow, their customers and friends, that they have opened a store at Richlands, where may be had the cheapest and best selected stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods that has ever been imported in this or any other place Also, an elegant assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of the latest fashions and superior workmanship. BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS of all qualities and prices; together with a large stock of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, FLOUR, CHEESE, COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., with a variety of other articles in this line, which they offer at Wilmington wholesale prices. Spun Cotton of all Nos. In fact, every article that is usually kept in a country store, may be found at this establishment. They respectfully call the attention of their friends to their stock, and solicit their examination of the same before purchasing elsewhere, as they feel confident that they can offer better bargains than have ever before been offered in this market. Come and try, and you will be convinced that the cheapest store in this State, is that of
STERN & BROTHER.
Richlands, Onslow Co., January, 1852. 19-3mw

REMOVAL.

L. N. BARLOW has removed to the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, three doors below J. D. Love's Furniture Warehouse, and has opened an entire fresh stock of GENUINE GROCERIES, which will be sold at REDUCED RATES, in quantities to suit purchasers.
January 9, 1852 18

NEW GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE.
Great Reduction in Prices!

THE CASH PRINCIPLE ADOPTED! CHEAPNESS and Excellence the order of the day! The subscriber has opened in the new three story Granite Front Store, between Market and Dock Streets, a splendid assortment of **Genuine Groceries, Provisions, Pickles, Preserves, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.**

Also, **Fine Liquors and Wines,** all of which have been purchased since the first of October, for cash, and will be sold correspondingly low, at wholesale and retail. Call and examine. L. N. BARLOW.
January 9, 1852 18

MEMENTO MORI.

THE subscriber, agent for John Iver McMillan, takes this method of saying to his friends and the public generally, that he has returned from the northern Quarries with the largest and best selected stock of AMERICAN MARBLE that has ever been shipped to North Carolina. He has also a full supply of EGYPTIAN AND ITALIAN MARBLES, all of which he is prepared to furnish in the best style, for any purposes, such as Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, or Furniture, Mantle Pieces, &c. In short, any kind of Marble Work will be furnished as low, and of as good material as can be had at any shop in the United States. From his long experience in the business, and his having some of the very best Carvers and Letterers in his employ, he hopes to have a fair share of the patronage of the Old North State sent to him, in place of sending it North; and he pledges himself that every piece of work shall give, both in workmanship and price, satisfaction. Orders by maiil will be punctually attended to and all instructions obeyed.
Dec. 5, 1851—13-tf S. R. FORD, Agent.

LADIES' GAITERS MANUFACTURED IN WILMINGTON.—We are manufacturing Ladies' Gaiters of all kinds at the Wilmington Boot and Shoe Store, and will warrant them superior to any in the market. We confidently expect the patronage and support of the citizens, as this is the only Manufactory of the kind in the State. There can always be found in store, Ladies Shoes of every variety; Gent's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; and all admit that our Children's Shoes are the handsomest ever before offered in this market.

We are now receiving our Spring stock; call soon and take the first chances. JONES & GARDNER.
March 10, 1852.

Schools.

SCHOOL IN SWANSBORO', N. C.

THE Spring Term of this School will commence on the 19th of January, under the immediate controll of E. H. Remick. Parents and guardians wishing to patronize the school, may be assured that it will be kept in operation, and that all possible exertions will be made to sustain its increasing popularity. To young men desirous of qualifying themselves to teach, a rare opportunity is offered.

Ample arrangements have been made for boarding, the price varying from five to six dollars per month, including washing, lights, &c.

The subscriber and Thomas B. Holland, Esq., residing within half an hour's walk of the School, will accommodate those who prefer to board out of town.

It may be proper to observe, that Swansboro' being situated upon an arm of the sea, and only three miles from it, is decidedly pleasant and healthy. D. A. HUMPHREY.
Swansboro', Onslow county, Jan. 1852. 21-3mw

TOPSAIL ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 1st day of March next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M College, Principal.

Tuition per Session of five months:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar, and Geography,	$7 50
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy,	12 00
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek,	15 00
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects,	18 00

French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the usual prices.

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, $7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least *thirty* pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female department. N. N. NIXON,
President of the Board of Trustees.
Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851. 9-1wd-wtf

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

MARCH 11th, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY AT PIERCE'S BOOK STORE.—Moby Dick or the Whale, by Herman Melville. It gives us a a higher opinion of the author's originality and power than even the first fruits of his genius; the never to be forgotten Typee.

CLOVERNOOK, by Alice Casey, that sweet bird of Western Song; it abounds in delicacy of sentiment, freshness of illustration, and beauty of diction.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

The attention of citizens are particularly called to the following works recently published in Charleston, S. C.

THE GOLDEN CHRISTMAS, by Simms; a chronicle of St. John's, Berkeley, compiled from the notes of a briefless Barrister. A beautiful little story, full of interest to the Southern people.

A SUMMER'S TOUR IN EUROPE in 1851, by a Traveller; to be followed at brief intervals, by other volumes under the title of Walker, Richards & Co.; Series of Southern Books. They will comprise both fiction and fact, and will have for their principal, the development of the intellectual resources of the South. The ablest writers will be employed in their production, and no exertion will be spared to make them creditable specimens of Home Literature.

The following School Books have been received:—Mitchel's Series of Geographies; Andrew's Series of Latin Books; Comstock's Philosophy, &c., &c. For sale by
m19 L. H. PIERCE.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

SHOULDER BRACES.—Just received, a fine supply of Ladies and Gents' Shoulder Braces. For sale by
March 19 W. H. LIPPITT.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—4000 lbs. White Lead, Pure; 3000 lbs. White Lead, Extra; 3000 lbs. White Lead, No. 1; 300 lbs. Chrome Green in Oil; 100 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry; 100 lbs. Chrome Yellow, in Oil; 50 lbs. Chrome Yellow, Dry; 1000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 3000 lbs. Black Lead, Dry; 2000 lbs. Venetian Red; 2000 lbs Spanish Brown; 4000 lbs. Blake's Fire Proof Paint. For sale cheap, by
March 19. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—5 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Vegetable Paint Oil; 2 bbls. Whale Oil, Winter strained; 2 bbls. Sperm Oil, Winter strained; 3 bbls. Train Oil. For sale by
m19 W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

GLASS! GLASS!!—600 boxes Window Glass, for sale at New York and Philadelphia prices, by
m19 W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!—200 oz. Sulphate of Quinine; 10 lbs Iodid Potass; 2 bbls. Castor Oil; 1000 lbs. Cr. Tartar; 1000 lbs. Bi Carb Soda; 100 lbs. Powdered Rhubarb; 23 lbs. Jalap.

A full assortment of Drugs and Chemicals, for sale cheap, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED.—100 ozs. Sulph. Quinine, P. & W.; 50 ozs. Suph. Quinine, German; 5 bbls. Epsom Sulphum Nitric and Muriatic Acids; also, a large assortment of choice Chemicals from the Laboratory of Pomroy & Weightman.

For sale cheap at C. DuPRE'S Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED.—A few casks of fine Liquors, for Medical purposes. For sale by C. DuPRE,
March 19 Druggist & Chemist.

C. DuPRE, DRUGGIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, *Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.*

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the *Southern country.* Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecac; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda; Gum Arabic; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna; Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash; Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether; Spirits Hartshorn; Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit. Feni et Quinine.

Patent Medicines.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure Lead; Extra and No. 1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil and dry; Paris Green, in oil; Vermellion Black, in oil; Spanish Brown, in oil; Venitian Red, in oil, &c.

All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of C. DuPRE, Market-street.
Wilmington, July 25, 1851

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well construeted; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., June 27, 1851 14-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having bought the *Carriage Factory* formerly carried on by N. S. NEALE, on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the Livery Stables of H R. NIXON, Esq, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to *Shoe Horses*, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all *Smith work* connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

⁂ All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sent by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to. JOHN H. LANE.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851 6-11m

REMOVAL.
Removed to Mulberry Street, between Front and North Water Streets.

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness of all kinds.**

Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. **Repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner.** ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1851 43-tf

From Sartin's Magazine.

Our Baby.

BY PHŒBE CAREY.

When the morning, half in shadow,
Ran along the hill and meadow,
And with milk-white fingers parted
Crimson roses, golden hearted;
Opening over ruins hoary
Every purple morning-glory,
And outshaking from the bushes
Singing larks and pleasant thrushes;
That's the time our little baby,
Strayed from Paradise, it may be,
Came with eyes like heaven above her,
O, we could not choose but love her!

Not enough of earth for sinning,
Always gentle, always winning,
Never needing our reproving,
Ever lively, ever loving;
Starry eyes and sunset tresses,
White arms, made for light caresses,
Lips, that knew no word of doubting,
Often kissing, never pouting;
Beauty even in completeness,
Overfull of childish sweetness;
That's the way our little babe,
Far too pure for earth, it may be,
Seemed to us, who while about her
Deemed we could not do without her.

When the morning, half in shadow,
Ran along the hill and meadow,
And with milk white fingers parted
Crimson roses, golden-hearted;
Opening over ruins hoary
Every purple morning glory,
And outshaking from the bushes
Singing larks and pleasant thrushes.
That's the time our little baby,
Pining here for heaven, it may be,
Turning from our bitter weeping,
Closed her eyes as when in sleeping.
And her white hands on her bosom
Folded like a summer blossom.

Now the litter she doth lie on,
Strewed with roses, bear to Zion;
Go, as past a pleasant meadow
Through the valley of the shadow;
Take her softly, holy angels,
Past the ranks of God's evangels;
Past the saints and martyrs holy
To the Earth-Born, meek and lowly,
We would have our precious blossom
Softly laid in Jesus' bosom.

Short Patent Sermon.

BY DOW, JR.

I shall give a sermon to-day drawn from the following text:

The lady who, before a tub,
Is not ashamed to ring or rub;
Or on the floor ashamed to scrub,
And cares not who calls in to see
Her laboring so industriously,
Will make a wife for you or me.

My hearers—it was ordained by Heaven—not by the devil—that every man should have a wife and every woman be blessed with a husband. In the beginning God made two of the *genus homo*—of opposite sex.—The one he elected positively and the other one negatively, so that when approximated, their mystical effect could be produced from one or the other. The how, why, and the wherefore, no mortal has yet been able to understand, neither is it necessary that he should. The sexes naturally approach and adhere to each other, through some mysterious influence that admits of no solution. Let it suffice that it is so.—When the Creator made Adam he saw that it was not good for him to be alone, so he mesmerized the man; dug a rib from his side without the least particle of pain—and from it he made Eve, to be a helpmate for him, as well as a fancy plaything. Now without knowing what love was, they could'nt help loving the moment they set their eyes upon one another. He cast sheep's eyes at her at a distance and she threw some killing glances in return that fired his soul, and set his heart vibrating like a splinter upon a chestnut rail in a sou'wester. They finally came together just as naturally as a couple of apple seeds in a basin of water. But situated as they were at first, and having little or no manual labor to perform—Eve could be of little utility to Adam, and Adam could'nt do a great deal for Eve. Still they loved and were ready to assist each other, in case of any emergent casuality, and so when they found that aprons were necessary, they sat to and with the needle worked together for mutual good. Eve only understood plain sewing—she knew nothing about your embroidery, lace-working, and piano playing. The couple were perfectly happy in their rude and rough state, until the old sarpint got among 'em, and even then they stuck to each other through thick and thin—through all the brambling vicissitudes of life, from Paradise to Perdition.

My brethren, since you know that marriage is a divine institution, and that every one of you should have a wife, what kind of a rib would you select? A pretty little useless doll, or a woman big and spunky enough to wrestle with a bear and come off first best? I imagine you would care nothing for either extreme; but you would look for personal charms. O, you foolish ido'aters at the shrine of beauty! Know you not that hundreds of husbands have been made miserable by handsome wives, and thousands are happy in the possession of homely ones?—homely without, beautiful within. Alas! what is beauty? It is a flower that wilts and withers almost as soon as it is plucked, a transient rainbow, a fleeting meteor, a deceitful will o'wisp, sublimated moonshine. The kind of a wife you want is of good morals and know how to mend trousers, who can reconcile peeling potatoes with practical or fashionable piety, who can waltz with a churn dash, and sing with a tea-kettle, who understood broomology, and the true science of mobbing—who knit stockings without knitting her brows, and knit up her husband's ravelled sleeve of care—who prefers sowing tares with her needle, to sowing tares of scandal with her tongue. Such is decidedly a "better half" Take her if you can get her, wheresoever you can find her—let her be up to her elbows in the suds of a wash tub, or picking geese in a cow stable.

My hearers—my next speaks of a lady before a wash tub. You may think it absurd, but let me assure you that a female can be a lady before a wash tub, or in the kitchen, as much as in the drawing room or in the parlor. What constitutes a lady? It is not a costly dress, paint for the cheeks, false hair and still false airs; but it is in her general deportment, her intellectual endowments, and that evidence of virtue which commands the respect and admiration of the world. She would be recognized as a lady at once—it matters not where or in what situation she were found—whether scorching bed bugs with a red-hot poker, or hollowing hallelujah at a Methodist camp meeting. All that I have further to say, fellow-bachelors, is that when you marry, see that you get a lady inside and out—one who knows how to keep the pot boiling and looks well to the household. So mote it be.

WHY PEOPLE DRINK.—Mr. A. drinks because his doctor recommended him to take a little.

Mr. B. because his doctor has ordered him not, and he hates such quackery.

Mr. C. takes a drop because he's wet.

Mr. D because he's dry.

Mr. E. because he feels something rising in his stomach.

Mr. F. because he feels a kind of sinking in his stomach.

Mr. I because he's hot.

Mr. K. to digest his dinner.

Mr. W. because he's got no friends, and

Mr. X. because his uncle left him a legacy.

Mr. Y. because his aunt cut him off without a shilling.

RAILROAD FENCES.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed a bill requiring of the New York and Erie Railroad Company to build fences along the track of their road, in Pike county. It is also proposed that the committee on internal improvements enquire into the expediency of inserting in all railroad bills that may hereafter be reported, a provision requiring the companies to fence in their roads, in as safe a manner as possible for the protection of life and property.

A COMPARISON.—An honest lady in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles do not come alone! It aint a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Johnson has gone, too—poor man!"

A Whale Chase.

"October 13th.—"There she blows!" was sung out from the mast head.

"Where away?" demanded the captain.

"Three points off the lee bow, sir."

"Raise up your wheel. Steady!"

"Steady, sir."

"Mast head ahoy! Do you see that whale now?"

"Ay, ay, sir! A school of sperm whales! There she blows! There she breaches!"

"Sing out! Sing out every time!"

"Ay, ay, sir! There she blows! There—there—thar' she blows—bowes—bo-o-o s!"

"How far off!"

"Two miles and a half!"

"Thunder and lightning! so near! Call all hands! Clew up the fore t'gallant sail—there! belay! Hard down your wheel! Haul aback the main yard!—Get your tubs in your boats. Bear a hand! Clear your falls! Stand by all hands to lower! All ready?"

"All ready, sir!"

"Lower away!"

Down went the boats with a splash. Each boat's crew sprang over the rail, and in an instant the larboard, starboard and waist boats were manned.—There was great rivalry in getting the start. The waist boat got off in pretty good time; and away went all three, dashing the water high over their bows. Nothing could be more exciting than the chase The larboard boat commanded by the mate, and the waist boat by the second mate, were head and head.

"Give way, my lads, give way!" shouted P——, our headsman; "we gain on them; give way! A long, steady stroke! That's the way to tell it!"

"Ay, ay!" cried Tabor, our boat-steerer. "What d'ye say boys? Shall we lick 'em?"

"Pull! pull like vengeance!" echoed the crew; and we danced over the waves scarcely seeming to touch them.

The chase was now truly soul stirring. Sometimes the larboard, then the starboard, then the waist boat took the lead. It was a severe trial of skill and muscle. After we had run two miles at this rate, the whales turned flukes going dead to windward.

"Now for it, my lads!" cried P———. "We'll have them the next rising. Now pile it on! a long, steady pull! That's it! that's the way! Those whales belong to us. Don't give out! Half an hour more and they're our whales!"

The other boats had veered off at either side of us, and continued the chase with renewed ardor. In about half an hour we lay on our oars to look round for the whales.

"There she blows! right ahead!" shouted Tabor, fairly dancing with delight.

"There she blows! There she blows!"

"Oh, Lord, boys spring!" cried P———.

"Spring it is! What d'ye say, now chummies? Shall we take those whales?"

To this general appeal every man replied by putting his weight on his oar and exerting his utmost strength. The boat flew through the water with incredible swiftness, scarcely rising to the waves. A large bull whale lay about a quarter of a mile ahead of us, lazily rolling in the trough of the sea. The larboard and starboard boats were far to leeward of us, tugging hard to get a chance at the other whales, which were now blowing in every direction.

"Give way! give way my hearties!" cried P——, putting his weight against the aft oar. "Do you love gin? A bottle of gin to the best man! Oh, pile it on while you have breath! pile it on!"

"On with the beef, chummies! Smash every oar! double 'em up; or break 'em!"

"Every devil's imp of you pull! No talking, lay back to it; now or never!"

On dashed the boat, cleaving its way through the rough sea as if the briny element were blue smoke. The whale, however, turned flukes before we could reach him. When he appeared again above the surface of the water, it was evident that he had milled while down, by which manœuvre he had gained on us nearly a mile. The chase was now almost hopeless, as he was making to windward rapidly. A heavy, black cloud was on the horizon, portending an approaching squall, and the bark was fast fading from sight. Still we were not to be baffled by discouraging circumstances of this kind, and we braced our sinews for a grand and final effort.

"Never give up, my lads!" said the helmsman in a cheering voice. "Mark my words, we'll have that whale yet. Only think he's ours, and there's no mistake about it, he will be ours. Now for a hard, steady pull! Give way!"

"Give way, sir! Give way, all!"

"There she blows! Oh, pull my lively lads; only a mile off! There she blows!"

The wind had by this time increased almost to a gale, and the heavy black clouds were scattering over us far and wide. Part of the squall had passed off to leeward, and entirely concealed the bark. Our situation was rather unpleasant; in a rough sea, the other boats out of sight, and each moment the wind increasing.

We continued to strain every muscle till we were hard upon the whale. Tabor sprang to the bow, and stood by with the harpoon.

"Softly, softly, my lads," said the headsman.

"Ay, ay, sir!"

"Hush h—h! softly. Now's your time, Tabor!"

Tabor let fly the harpoon, and buried the iron.

"Give him another!"

"Ay, ay! Stern all!"

"Stern all!" thundered P———.

"Stern all!"

And as we rapidly backed from the whale, he flung his tremendous flukes high in the air, covering us with a cloud of spray. He then sounded, making the line whiz as it passed the chocks. When he rose to the surface again, we hauled up, and the second mate stood ready in the bow to dispatch him with lances.

"Spouting blood!" said Tabor. "He's a dead whale! He wont need much lancing." It was true enough; for, before the officer could get within dart of him, he commenced his dying struggles. The sea was crimsoned with his blood. By the time we had reached him, he was belly up. We lay upon our oars a moment to witness his last throes, and when he had turned his head towards the sun, a loud, simultaneous cheer burst from every lip."—*From Brown's Whaling Cruise.*

A GOOD SHOT.—A bear, for some time past carrying on an improper intimacy with the young hogs belonging to the settlers in the Queen's Bush, closed his career last week in rather a singular manner.—From a litter of nine in an industrious man's hog-sty, the bear had at times abstracted four, and one night on repeating his visit, the hogs screamed so furiously at the abstraction of one of their brethren, that the settler became alarmed, and loading his gun in all trepidation, hastened out to the sty, and seeing the grizzly monster a few paces from him, with the porker in his mouth, he let fly with the musket, and the recoil was so violent that it threw him several feet backward, with his head under the fence. Believing that the blow had been dealt by the bear, and that the monster was upon him, he roared out hideously, and was of course immediately joined by his wife, who disabused him of the idea that anything else but herself was by him. He then got up, and found his monster antagonist pierced through the neck to the hog-sty by the ramrod of the gun, he having forgotten in his hurry to abstract it from the weapon, and thus the recoil became so great as to upset him. The bear died immediately, and his carcase amply repaid for the loss of the pigs.
Galt (Ca.) Reporter.

John Adams (the older) being called upon for a contribution for foreign missions, remarked, 'I have nothing to give for that cause, but there are here, in this vicinity, six Minister, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit; now, I will give as much and more than any one else to civilize these Clergymen.'

The dog population of the United States is estimated at about two millions, and the expense of keeping them at upwards of $10,000,000 per annum.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1852.

Democratic State Convention.

We anticipate a large and enthusiastic council of the Democracy at Raleigh in May next. Already over thirty counties have held meetings and appointed delegates, and in all the best and most harmonious feelings prevail; and if we may judge anything from this county, we have every reason to suppose that a large number of the delegates appointed will attend. In the last Convention we were the only delegate present from this county, and some of the counties in this district were represented by proxies.—Such will not be the case this time. We have ascertained that several delegates will go from this county, and that more than one of the counties which were previously represented by alternates, will this time be present by their own delegates All the alternates named by any of the counties are good and true men, and safely to be trusted and implicitly relied on. But still their appointment cannot compensate for the absence of the delegates from the counties themselves, since one of the objects of a Convention is to bring together members of the party from different sections of the State for mutual counsel and acquaintanceship; and in the present instance, this has become the leading object, as the nomination of a candidate is a foregone conclusion, and consequently the mere casting of votes on that question a matter of secondary importance.

An alternate is generally appointed, from the certainty of his being present at any rate; and however able or faithful he may be, the mere additional appointment does not add to his qualities nor enable him to bring any new elements into the consultation. If possible, therefore, every county ought to send delegates. If very distant, one at least should be sent, and if the expense should bear heavily upon the single person going, it ought to be met by some common fund for the purpose, which could be easily raised among a number.

The Public Lands Again.

Almost the first allusion which we find to the Public Lands, is in the last paragraph of Washington's Third Annual Message, as follows:

"A provision for the sale of the vacant lands of the United States is particularly urged, among other reasons, by the important considerations that they are pledged as a fund for reimbursing the public debt; that, if timely and judiciously applied, they may save the necessity for burdening our citizens with new taxes for the extinguishment of the principal; and that, being free to discharge the principal but in a limited proportion, no opportunity ought to be lost for availing the public of its right."

The reasons here urged by Washington in support of "a provision for the sale of the vacant lands of the United States," are the very opposite of those urged by Mr. Clay's party in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of these sales. Gen. Washington wished to save the necessity for burdening our citizens with new taxes—while on the other hand the distribution of the proceeds always formed a part of a series of measures, of which a protective tariff was the chief, and it has been strongly urged that the cutting off of the income from public lands would require the imposition of heavier duties to supply the wants of the United States treasury.

We find that Jefferson, in his Sixth Annual Message, speaks of a donation of public lands for the founding of a National Educational Establishment; and, in 1812, a law was passed by Congress for the surveying of six millions of acres of public lands to be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of one hundred and sixty acres each, promised to the soldiers of the United States by virtue of previous acts. In the winter of 1826–7, grants of public Lands were made to the States of Illinois and Indiana, to aid those States in making canals; also to the State of Ohio, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a road from Columbus to Sandusky, and such grants of alternate sections have been made ever since.

Bills now pending before Congress, appropriate some forty millions of acres for purposes of internal improvements, and a scheme is on foot to appropriate still another hundred millions of acres for school purposes. As the agent of the States, managing this common property, the Congress of the United States has a perfect right to make these grants, if such grants are made, and asked for in good faith, and given with a real belief and intention that the reserved lands would be benefited in a manner to make up for the loss of those given away. In fact, as a proprietor, the General Government has nearly about the same rights and duties that any other proprietor would have. It is unfortunately apparent, however, that these grants of lands have ceased to be investments for the benefit of the national property, and have become simply donations to the new States.—Under this state of affairs, a serious question has arisen, what course should be pursued by the citizens of the older States. The new States will shortly become clamorous for the cession to them of the public lands lying within their borders, and, indeed, even now complain of the existence of property within their territorial jurisdiction, yet not subject to their taxation. The lands are every day becoming more and more a bone of contention; and it may fairly be asked, whether or not prudence does not point to some mode of cession as the most eligible plan for solving the difficulty. A sale of the public lands to the State in which they lie would enhance the value of these lands, and the States would thus be enabled to pay for them, at the same time that the proceeds would relieve the national treasury from debt, and thus carry out the ideas of Washington, who wished, from such sales, to discharge the principal of the public debt in his time, and save the necessity of new taxes. It would also defeat sectional tariff project, to the accomplishment of which the scheme for the distribution of the proceeds was simply a means.

The amount of public lands in the territories far exceeds that in the States, and the cession to the States would by no means leave Uncle Sam landless. But it would lighten taxation on the necessaries of life—would enable us to import the iron for our railroads cheaper, and get requisite and proper Improvements to our ports of entry at the South.

Magnificent Criticism.

The Richmond Examiner last week came to the conclusion that Thomas Moore was no real poet, and two or three months ago the Louisville Journal made the astonishing discovery that Byron was rapidly going out of fashion and would soon be forgotten. No doubt some erudite and discriminating judge, will presently inform the world that Shakspear is obsolete.

Diamonds in North Carolina.

The editor of the North Carolina Whig, published in Charlotte, was shown a few days since, by Dr. C. L. Hunter, of Lincoln county, what is supposed to be a genuine Diamond, weighing about half a carat, discovered in the neighborhood of the Doctor, while searching for gold in a small stream. He will send it north to have its genuineness tested.

Nash Court.

The case of the State vs. Spencer D. Armstrong, charged with being accessory after the fact to the murder of Tilghman Hunt, was continued by defendant on account of the absence of witnesses. For the defendant, Messrs. Dortch, McRae and Whitaker. For the State, the Solicitor.

Centralization.

Whilst the tendency of political power is towards a centralization in the General Government, all the recent measures of Congress have had a direct effect towards concentrating everything in New York. The potent agent of steam has been brought forward to assist the natural advantages of that port, and since steam vessels have become a fixed fact in ocean navigation everything that the General Government has contributed towards building up the mercantile steam marine of the country has been directly bestowed upon vessels plying between New York and foreign countries. Private competition is rendered hopeless, and a monopoly is established. The competition of other ports is useless against steam lines that have the advantage of nearly a million and a half of government money per year.

Day by day and year by year every branch of our trade and business is becoming more and more tributary to the capital of New York, until before long all our other ports will sink into mere agencies—depots, in fact, as we fear is rapidly becoming the case with our own port.

The Collins steamers are now beggars at the doors of Congress for more money, although they already receive a sum far above what the Post Office Department begins to earn from the carriage of the mails sent by them. They have been badly and extravagantly managed, and as all enterprises so conducted will do, they have failed to pay. The Baltic was sent round as a sort of aquatic lobby member, and *seventeen thousand dollars* spent in bedrunkifying members of both Houses—a good investment certainly, if it results in an additional three or four hundred thousand dollars a year. We shall see what we shall see. New York, by her energy and position, has become the chief commercial city in the Union, but we cannot see that that is any reason why she should be still further built up by extravagant government bounties, at the expense of the rest of the country, who will be reduced to the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water for our more favored brethren of Gotham.

"A Mr. Leahey, who professes to have been a Monk of La Trappe, proposes to lecture here to-night, upon certain doctrines or practices of the Romish Church. Of the nature of his private lectures, (from which ladies are excluded,) we know nothing personally; and, indeed, we have only been kept apprised of the progress of the lecturer through the country, by meeting occasionally in our exchange papers with accounts of riots attendant upon his exhibitions. We publish a political and commercial newspaper, and not a sectarian journal, and therefore, have nothing to do with the differences betwixt Leahey and his opponents, and wish to express no opinion beyond that contained in a most decided reprehension of all violence and disturbance. But we know that these disturbances *have* occurred, and we merely exercise our discretion as journalists and good citizens, in refusing to make our advertising columns the medium of giving publicity to anything which has so frequently tended, and might again tend to a breach of the public peace—especially when we are aware of that fact. A similar course was pursued by all the daily papers in Charleston, with but a single exception. It has been our constant endeavor, in the discharge of our laborious duties, to preserve the even tenor of our way—turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, and we flatter ourselves that our course and character as conductors of a public press, are too well known to admit of any misapprehension of our motives, or any misrepresentation of our conduct in refusing to publish the advertisement of these lectures."

The above remarks were penned yesterday forenoon after the lecturer had called upon us, but deeming it unnecessary to make any allusion at all to the matter, we laid them aside. Last night, prompted by the usual curiosity in such cases, we went up to the Masonic Hall to hear what we should hear. About the lecture as a general thing we have not a word to say—as we have already remarked, such things are not in our line, but we could not help admiring the attitude *a la Tom Hyer* assumed by the preacher, when he most heroically assured the whole world and the rest of mankind that he was not afraid of an editor. We honor him for his pluck, and have been endeavoring ever since the enunciation of that important and startling truth to work up our imagination to a proper conception of the length and breadth, thickness and density of that pluck. We must, however, confess that we would have had a still higher appreciation of that quality had there been any occasion for its display. But inasmuch as the Daily paper and the editors thereof had simply exercised their undoubted right to conduct their own business in their own way, the whole thing was merely a little talk to Bunkum, and such a breach of propriety as does not often characterise either a Christian or gentleman.

Born and educated in the bosom of the Presbyterian church, the son of a minister of that denomination, and early embued with its doctrines, the editor of this paper has never felt that nervous necessity for ultra zeal which generally marks the renegade in religion or politics, and never has adopted and never will adopt ultra courses in anything, believing that extremes are seldom right.

We have time and again refused to publish medical advertisements of a peculiar character, although offered almost any price for so doing. We have in like manner refused other advertisements and communications, even at the risk of offending personal friends, when we supposed their tendency might be to stir up hard feelings, or jeopardize the peace of a community. The good sense and good feeling of a high-minded people has always sustained us in this course, and we are confident that it always will. And we, therefore, care little for the threat of persecution by which this person endeavored to enforce his arrogant attempt at dictation to us in the management of our business.—*Daily Journal, 23d inst.*

☞We deeply regret to learn that some disturbance occurred at Leahey's lecture at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday night last. Some business occupied our attention until about eleven o'clock, and on coming round to the Carolina Hotel at that hour, we found several gentlemen of high standing in the community, and all Protestants, we believe, very much excited at the lectures, which they considered a disgrace to the town. We would beg them and all good citizens to remember that, whatever they may think of these lectures, no mere itinerant is capable of reflecting disgrace upon a community like this, but that it would be deplorable indeed, if on such an account the name of our town should be connected with tales of violence, or any good and true men become involved as participators in such scenes.

On Wednesday morning, the official proceedings of a special meeting of the Board of Commissioners upon this subject were handed in, and will be found in another column. A state of public feeling is revealed, which is painful in the extreme. But again and again, we would beg all our citizens to recollect that all this will pass away with the cause which has produced it; but that any collisions between our citizens, or between any of them and the authorities, must give rise to feelings and impressions which cannot soon be effaced or forgotten. The peace and dignity of our town is above all price.

We are pleased to learn that the notorious Leahey reviled us on Wednesday night. The abuse of the low and vicious is always an acceptable testimonial to those of a different character, and we never wish to have anything else from them. It is part of our belief, that when a dog howls at you in the street or elsewhere, you are under no obligation to assume a quadrupedal attitude, and howl back again. Pass him by. *Requies-DOG in pace.*

☞We claim the privilege of consi ering ourself one of the most abused men in the world—we were going to say, the *best* abused, but that would have been untrue, for it is generally done in a very clumsy manner. We rather like it than otherwise, since it can do us no harm, and may, perhaps, relieve the feelings of the unfortunate perpetrators who might otherwise burst, to the great defilement of the surrounding atmosphere and the discomfort of the passers-by.

The last case under this head is a communication in the "Spirit of the Age," (a Temperance paper published in Raleigh,) of the 17th, which the editor of that paper *says* was written by a citizen of Wilmington, and in which we are roundly attacked. This communication might have been worthy of some attention, had any one of its charges been true, which, unfortunately for the irate individual, is not the case. In the first instance, we *never* made any attack, covert or otherwise, upon the cause of Temperance. In the second instance, one of the very first names on the list signed to the petition to the Commissioners of Town in regard to licences, alluded to in the second paragraph, was our own. In the grammatical language of the communicant, that list *testify* that we are in favor of all just and proper methods for effecting a reform in this matter, but we say it—and we say it boldly, as a friend of Reform, that this Maine Law movement will result in a reaction of a most disastrous character. As for any covert insinuations in the communication they are unworthy any notice at all, and we pass them by.

Let us now give a few words of serious advice to our friend of the Age and his correspondent. We would beg them to remember, that there is such a thing as zeal without knowledge—that perhaps a decent and respectful manner might be just as effective as scurrillity and abuse—a fact of which they seem to be in total ignorance; and, strange as it may appear to them, that epithets are not arguments; nor sneering allusions to the size of a man's corporeal tenement, the very highest order of wit, although, perhaps, the highest of which they are capable. These may be startling propositions to them; but we do candidly believe that they will be found worthy of their attention; and we have such a strong desire for their reformation and welfare, that, even at the risk of growing tedious, we will offer one more suggestion:—Never condemn a man until you are sure that you properly understand his meaning, if, indeed, you be capable of understanding anything; if that meaning be doubtful, ask him as a friend, for an explanation, and he will give it to you as such. Nay, if he be a man of common sense, he will give it also to the public, and correct any misapprehension that might have existed, if such correction be deemed necessary to prevent improper results; but do not, we beg of you, "go off," to use a common phrase, "at half cock," nor call a man a *thing*, until you be satisfied, by some better testimony than your own, that you rise even to the dignity of that appellation.

Temperance is one of the very highest virtues, but it is only one, and its profession cannot supply the want of that cardinal virtue, without which all others are nought—charity and good feeling; nor form any excuse for violence and personal malignity.—The large, respectable and influential body of men who constitute the friends of Temperance in this State, feel the truth of this, and act upon it; and it would be unfair to judge them by the unreasoning zeal of some well meaning, but excited members; or the small malignity of others, who would try, under its cloak, to give vent to their little personal spleen, or forward their petty personal interests or ambitions. The gratuitous attempt to get up a little excitement against the Journal among the friends of Temperance, by misrepresenting it to them, will be more strikingly apparent when we state that the article upon "Humbug and Cant," which has been made the text for these revilings, has been copied into the leading papers of the State of both parties, among the rest, the Raleigh Standard, and the Fayetteville Observer; but of *that* fact, no notice is taken.

Good bye.

☞The Steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on the 18th inst., bringing dates from Havana to the 15th inst. There is nothing, however, new therein. Havana was perfectly quiet, her citizens being absorbed in making preparations for the celebration about to take place in honor of the birth of an heiress to the throne of Spain.

What a Nose!

A French paper of Valenciennes states as a positive fact, the existence of a person named Lemaetre, who has invented a new style of playing billiards, entirely original, as that paper remarks. He takes a piece of chalk and rubbing it on the end of his nose, he performs with this novel cue some of the most difficult strokes known in this game.

In England an editorial notice of half a dozen lines is charged at the rate of about twenty times the price of the advertisement to which it refers. Here it is demanded as a something to be thrown into the bargain.—*Exchange paper.*

And we are sorry to see that the demand is so often yielded to. In almost every paper that we open, especially those published in this State, we see some Editorial puff of a show, or a patent medicine, or something else as little entitled to it, and all because the Editor has not learned to say *No*, and to stick to it. We have for years refused to degrade our editorial columns in that way. On one morning recently, we had no less than four applications to give Editorial notices of things in which the applicants themselves were alone interested: and they were all from the North, where a Southern man is sure to pay for all *he* gets.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We are entirely clear of the *sin*. We charge for a simple notice, calling attention, the price of an advertisement. We adopted this rule sometime since, and shall not deviate from it. A *puff* we never give, nor commend anything, unless such commendation expresses our real sentiments in regard to it.

☞Wm. S. King, Esqr., one of the Editors of the Charleston Courier, died at Charleston on the 19th inst., in the 51st year of his age. He had been connected with the Courier establishment as associate Editor and proprietor of the paper from 1st January, 1833. He has left a widow and a large family of sons and daughters to lament his death. The Courier says:

"It will afford gratification to his friends, and to a sympathizing community to learn that his interest in the *Courier* will be continued for the benefit of his bereaved widow and family."

☞The California Legislature has recently passed a bill making slaves, who had been brought into the territory previous to the adoption of the State Constitution, liable to be reclaimed under the provisions of the Congressional Fugitive Slave Law.

NEW POST OFFICE.—The following new office has been established in this county, viz: Spring Garden; T. W. Devane, P. M.

To Distant Advertisers.

For the information of our patrons in the surrounding counties, we would state that any advertisements sent to us by mail will be attended to on precisely the same terms as though handed in in person.—Our published rates are those by which we are governed, and our discounts on long advertisements continued for six or twelve months are the same in all cases.

☞The Democratic State Convention of Virginia, assembled at Richmond on the 24th inst. The Enquirer states that a large number of delegates were in attendance.

Carol Christiani Rafn Antiquitates Americanæ.

The American Antiquities of Charles Christian Rafn, above named, must be worth looking into, by those who write, either histories, or even *sketches*, of any of the States of the great American Union.

If the great Alexander Von Homboldt, quotes the said Charles Christian Rafn correctly, then, as early as the year 1525, when Diego Ribero returned from the Geographical and Astronomical Congress, which had been held at the Puenta de Caga, near Yelves, for the purpose of settling the contentions that had arisen regarding the boundaries of the two Empires of the Portugese and Spaniards—the outlines of the new Continent (America) had been already laid down, from Terre del Fuego, to the coasts of Labrador. And, (on the Western side,) Rodriguez Cabrillo had penetrated further Northward than Monterey, as early as 1543. * * * * * *

While the Califate still flourished under the Abbassides, at Bagdad, and Persia was under the dominion of the Sassanides, whose age was so favorable to poetry, *America was discovered in the year* 1000, by Leif, the son of Eric, the Red, by the Northern route, and as far as 41 deg. 30 min. North latitude. * * * * * * * * *

Parts of America were seen, although no landing was made on them, fourteen years before Leif, Eric's son, in the voyage which Bjarne, Hergulf's son, undertook, (from Greenland,) in 986. Leif first saw the land *at the Island of Nantucket*, 1 deg. South of Boston. See Carl. Christ. Rafn—Ant. Amer., 1845, p. 421, 423, 463.

Something Wrong—Some Screw Loose.

How does it come that while the other Whig papers throughout the State disagree in regard to the question of a Convention, the Fayetteville Observer and the Wilmington Commercial should be found pulling together in favor of one? The circumstance is ominous.

Suicide.

A citizen of Sampson county, named Brazzell Butler, committed suicide by hanging himself at his residence between twelve and two o'clock, A. M., on Monday morning last. The deceased was a highly respectable citizen.

☞See outside of Journal for first article on "Public Lands," and other editorial matter, together with interesting news and selections.

☞The alarm of fire, in this place, about yesterday noon, proceeded from the burning of a small house or kitchen, on the upper edge of town, which was burned down. Loss trifling.

Fire in Clinton.

We regret to learn that the dwelling and outhouses, belonging to Mr. A. A. McKay, of Clinton, Sampson county, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday morning last. Loss estimated at $2,000. No insurance.

Official Publication.

At a Special Meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Town of Wilmington, at office, March 24th, 1852,

Present—WM. C. HOWARD, M. P.; C. H. DUDLEY, T. C. MILLER, S. D. WALLACE, M. COSTIN, H. R. NIXON.

This meeting was called by request of sundry citizens of the town, to act upon the following petition:

The undersigned, citizens of the town of Wilmington, petition to your honorable body, that the continuance of the lectures of a Leahy, are likely to endanger the peace of the town, and corrupt the morals of society, the proper steps be taken to prohibit him from lecturing here again.

Whereupon it was

Resolved, That however much the Commissioners may regret the circumstances that have led to the above petition sent in to them, yet they do not deem it their duty, nor have they the right to interfere in the matter, unless there is riot or a breach of the peace, or one likely to occur in the streets; then, the Commissioners here state that they are, and will at all times be ready, to execute their duty with promptness and firmness.

R. MORRIS, *Town Clerk.*

The London Press.

The returns of the English stamp office, published in the London Times of the 1st inst., give some extraordinary statistics relative to the London newspaper press. By these returns it appears that the circulation of the Times exceeds by over four and a half millions of copies, the aggregate circulation of all the other London newspapers put together. Here is a full comparative list:

CIRCULATION OF LONDON PAPERS.

	1845.	1848.	1849.	1850.
MORNING.				
Times	8,100,000	11,021,500	11,300,000	11,900,000
Advertiser	1,440,000	1,538,997	1,528,220	1,549,143
Daily News		3,053,638	1,357,000	1,152,000
Herald	2,018,025	1,335,000	1,147,000	1,139,000
Chronicle	1,554,000	1,151,304	937,500	912,547
Post	1,002,500	964,500	905,000	829,000
EVENING.				
Sun	1,098,500	893,312	873,000	834,500
Express		888,018	964,000	776,950
Globe	852,000	720,000	630,000	585,000
Standard	846,000	652,500	539,000	492,000

The circulation of the whole of these papers, exclusive of the Times, in 1850 (tested by the number of stamps issued at the Stamp office) was not quite seven and a half millions, while the number of stamps paid for by the Times was precisely 11,900,000, thus exhibiting the fact of the Times possessing a positive average circulation of over 38,000 copies per diem. As the Times has no free list, and sells only for cash, this result is the more surprising. It is understood the circulation in 1852, is over 40,000 copies a day. By the returns alluded to, it appears that while the Times has been gaining ground for the past seven years, all other newspapers, both morning and evening, have been rapidly sinking.—In 1845 the Times circulated 8,100,000 papers, and all the other journals upwards of 9,000,000; but in 1850 the circulation of all the other papers had fallen to under seven and a half millions, while that of the Times had risen to nearly 12,000,000, and is constantly augmenting. It is, in fact, conceded that most of the London morning newspapers are published at a loss, while the profits of the Times are known to exceed $500,000 a year. The Times pays for stamp advertisements and excise duty, about $500,000 a year to the government.

The daily circulation of the London papers is now about as follows:

Times	40,000
Morning Advertiser	5,000
Daily News	3,000
Morning Herald	3,000
Morning Chronicle	2,900
Morning Post	2,800

Most of the papers are falling off in their circulation yearly, and the evening journals are still in a worse position

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A WORD ABOUT GARDENING.—No one can be truly said to live who has not a garden. None but those who have enjoyed it can appreciate the satisfaction—the luxury—of sitting down to a table spread with the fruits of one's own planting and culture. A bunch of radishes, or a few heads of lettuce taken from the garden on a summer's morning for breakfast, or a mess of green peas or sweet corn, is quite a different affair from that brought from market in a dying condition.—How many in the smaller cities and villages of our country, posessing every facility for a good garden, either through indolence or ignorance are deprived of this source of comfort. And how many farmers, with most of the luxuries of life, are content to plod on in the even tenor of their way, never raising their taste above the "pork and beans" of their fathers.

There were over six hundred girls married in Lowell during the past year.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

There are about twelve thousand marriageable girls in Lowell. At the rate of six hundred a year it would take twenty years for them all to get married—and a large majority would become old maids. *Southern Press.*

That would be a hardship. A woman who is twenty years getting married ought not to be an old maid, after all.

A wag, reading in a shop window "table bear sold here," stepped in and asked if the *bear* was the man's own *bruin*.

THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.—In the California House of Representatives, on the 10th ult., Mr. Peachy presented a memorial of 1218 citizens of South Carolina and Florida, asking the Legislature of California to grant them, as an essential benefit to the State, the privilege of becoming citizens, and of colonizing a rural district, with a population of not less than 2000 slaves. The memorial, after some discussion, was referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Why is the Polka like bitter beer? Because there are so many hops in it.

Congress.

MARCH 20.—The Senate was not in session on Saturday. The House was chiefly occupied in committee of the whole on the deficiency bill. This is a bill making appropriations to supply the moneys expended, or required to be expended by the various departments over and above the regular appropriations previously asked for by them, and made by Congress. These deficiency bills, in time of profound peace, are certainly bad indications of economy, since it is the duty of the Executive to restrict its expenses within the limits of the known and definite appropriations made, and the failure to do so, shews a want either of due calculation, or proper respect for Congress and the country.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Gwinn, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely upon the petitions for additional compensation for the service of the Atlantic Mail Steamers.

The resolutions upon the subject of non-intervention were then taken up, and Mr. Soule addressed the Senate upon them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Homestead Exemption Bill was postponed for one week. The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Houston addressed the House in explanation of its provisions.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamer Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 21.

The steamer Pacific has arrived from Liverpool, which port she left on the 10th inst.

From England there is nothing new.

The stereotyped report that quiet prevails in France may be repeated. The fusion of the two branches of the Bourbon family is about to be accomplished.

There were three hundred more exiles ordered to Algiers.

Some Swiss staff officers, on a visit to Paris, had been ordered to return to Switzerland forthwith; yet it was reported that the difficulties between France and Switzerland had been temporarily settled.

It was understood that a serious conspiracy, to overthrow the Austrian Government, was on foot. Troops were moving, and every pass between Turkey and Austria was guarded.

Further by the Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 22.

ENGLAND.—It was expected that the new ministry will advise a vote in Parliament immediately upon the Free Trade question.

FRANCE.—It was believed Napoleon would be declared Emperor of France on the 15th March.

BLOODY AFFRAY IN KENTUCKY.—*Several Persons Killed.*—The Louisville Courier gives an account of a bloody affray which occurred near Lancaster, Ky., on the 13th inst., between Russell, Isaiah and Frederick Hill, and two or three of their sons, on one side, and a party who had fortified themselves in a tobacco house on the other. Nothing is said as to the origin of the affray, except that as the Hills arrived opposite the house, they were fired on and Russell Hill killed. The account in the Courier then goes on to say:—

"The Hills then charged upon the house, and Isaiah Hill was killed just as he was getting over the fence. The door of the house was forced by the remaining Hills, and the fight continued with short arms and bowie knives. John Sellers was shot by a son of Isaiah Hill, (twelve or fourteen years of age,) and fell and expired after having received five other shots through the head. Wm. Crisman was shot by the same boy, when in the act of stabbing Frederick Hill with a bowie knife. Crisman died, having on his body one pistol shot and fifty-three wounds inflicted with a knife. A man by the name of Alverson, and another by the name of Samuel Sellers, (of the house party,) were slightly wounded. Two of the boys (Hills) were wounded with rifle shots, and one of them, a mere boy, lies in a critical condition."

From the Richmond Examiner.

In the coming Presidential canvass which is now agitating the Democratic party from one end of the Union to the other, Virginia presents no candidate. In this respect she is even more fortunate than California. We rejoice at her position—it gives her great moral influence, far more than she is entitled to on the score of population.

But while she puts forward no son of her own, all rival candidates are looking to Virginia for support, and seeking to strengthen their own positions, by connecting their chances of success with some of her sons. Hence we see Gov. Floyd and the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter are eagerly sought after. Their names have been prominently brought forward. No man can esteem these gentlemen more highly than we do—they are our personal friends; and we are also devoted to them for the firm and consistent support they have ever given to Democratic principles, for their unwavering attachment to the Union, and for their defence of the rights of the South.

But, notwithstanding these things, we have no wish to see either of them, or any other Virginian, placed on the Vice Presidential ticket If Virginia asks nothing for herself, her voice will be heard and felt in the selection of candidates at the Baltimore Convention.—This we desire. Our object is the success of our party, and not the promotion of any particular friend.

But while we are disposed to take no office for Virginia, and think it highly impolitic to do so, there are many Southern States which ought to have the Vice Presidential nomination, and many which would like to have it. Among them we will mention Mississippi and North Carolina. If, by the Democratic party, the office could be conferred, in a spirit of gratitude, for services rendered, then throughout the breadth of the land there is no person more justly entitled to it than Jefferson Davis.

But if policy is to govern the gift, then North Carolina stands first on the list She has peculiar claims; she has for years been struggling against a Whig majority: she has never quailed or faltered, but, gathering strength from every defeat, has again and again returned to the charge. During all this time she has sought nothing, asked nothing, hoped for nothing, but the success of our cause. The realization of all her labors seems to her now within her grasp, and if she is permitted to rally under the standard of one of her own sons in the next Presidential election, she will be found "right side up," and be hereafter enrolled with the Democratic States to whom she truly belongs.—We should like our neighbor to assume this position—we think she can, and are for giving her all the aid the party will afford

In all the counties in which meetings have been held, preparatory to sending delegates to their State Covention, they have, with great unanimity, recommended for the office of Vice President the Hon. Robert Strange, and this will be endorsed by their State Convention. Judge Strange has for many years been at the head of his party in the State—has represented his State, in every Baltimore Convention which has been held, and served with great distinction in the United States Senate. He is a learned jurist, an able debater, and a consistent politician; bold, manly and frank in his character, he is personally very popular, and in every sense of the term an able man.

We learn, from the "Biblical Recorder" that the Hon. R. M. Saunders, of this City, will deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of Wake Forest College, at the ensuing Commencement Dr. Cushman, of Washington City, will deliver the Valedictory Sermon before the Graduating Class.

Raleigh Standard.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—The steamer Louisiana has arrived at the Balise from the Rio Grande, with later advices from Northern Mexico. The Picayune has a dispatch announcing the capture of General Carvajal, by General Harney. He was found almost entirely deserted by his troops, who had dispersed in every direction.

Affairs in Mexico had become somewhat more settled.

LONGEVITY.—We are informed by a gentleman of this place that very recently Mr. John Marsh, of middle Georgia, aged 72 years, paid a visit to his father Mr. William Marsh, who is still living in Chatham county, in this State. The junior Mr. Marsh found his father in good health, although at the advanced age of 101 years.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

The fourth volume of Bancroft's History of the United States has appeared in Boston.

A number of ladies and gentlemen of Boston, have subscribed $100 each, to puchase, in Paris, a complete set of anatomical and physiological instruments, for the New England Female College.

THE OLD THIRTEEN.—The Legislature of New-Jersey has appointed delegates to the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 4th of July next, with reference to monuments in Independence Square.—This makes the fourth or fifth State, viz: Georgia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and we think another. Maryland and Virginia have not yet acted.

From the Brownsville (Texas) American Flag.

Mexico.

The present and prospective condition of our neighboring State of Mexico is very far from presenting pleasing prospects, either for her tranquility or improvement. It would appear that her rulers, and men who should have some care for her masses, are utterly infatuated. In addition to the obstacles thrown in the way of her commerce, heretofore, which have well nigh converted her population into one band of smugglers, she has recently imposed an additional one, in the form of "Consumption Duties." This most outrageous and oppressive duty is now attempted to be enforced, not only on this line, but throughout the entire country. This duty, in effect, utterly closes the door of every merchant in Mexico; as, in the manner of its assessment, it amounts to an advance to the government of 50 per cent. on his entire stock, to be paid in cash on the day of assessment. Within a few days past an attempt has been made to enfore this enactment in Matamoros, which has resulted in causing every merchant to close his doors, and by this means exclude the officers who have attempted its enforcement. Thus, for the last few days Matamoros has been on the verge of a revolution within themselves, while on the outside Carvajal, with his followers, are looking on these internal dissensions and oppressive acts of the Government with hope, ready to strike a blow for the dismemberment whenever the auspicious moment shall present itself. It is surprising what madness can possess the Government of Mexico, thus to increase the burthen of her people, which were, ere this, too heavy to be borne, except by an overpowered and spiritless population. One of the worst features of the tariff of Mexico ever has been, that those articles declared contraband, or on which the duties are laid so high as to prohibit their importation into the country, are those for the consumption of the poor classes. For instance: domestic cotton goods, which, in the interior, constitutes the chief article used for clothing, by both sexes, the different duties levied upon its importation, from the time it lands in Mexico to the time it is offered to the customer, amounts to sixty-five cents per vara, which is but little over three-fourths of a yard. This article, in this country, would cost five cents per yard. Now, it is evident that a population so poor as the mass of the laborers of Mexico, cannot buy at such ruinous prices. What is the result? This, as might have been expected: nearly every yard of these goods that are introduced, pay nothing to the Government; they are either smuggled by the trader himself, or by the connivance and corruption of the Government officers. Although these facts have been staring the chiefs in Mexico in the face for years, still do they remain blind to its operation. And now, when the deficits of their treasury press upon them the necessity of more funds to meet the current expenses of the government, how do they propose to effect it? Why, by placing another tax on the already overburthened and sinking country! Instead of reducing the tariff, so as to insure the regular payment to the government of reasonable duties, and which she could do, without distress to her people, she takes the opposite view and increases the rates, and thus insures the failure of the object sought. This Mexico has been doing for years, and although these unnatural schemes have utterly failed to accomplish the end, still her blind legislators persist, as though the problem had never been solved.

Mexico presents an instance, an extreme case, to be sure, of folly; of attempting to force commerce and manufactures out of their natural channel.—Mexico has a few stinted manufactories in one or two of her States, and to protect this trifling interest, she oppresses and degrades her entire population. The same result is effected by the enormous tax laid on the exportation of specie from Mexico. It is so excessive that no trader can for a moment think of paying it: so that all the specie exported from Mexico, despite the vigilance of all her officers, is smuggled out of the country; and thus the government receives nothing for the very large amounts of specie which is every month taken away.—Had these men the scintillation of good praetical sense, they would reduce this duty to one and a half per centum, and then no merchant would think of risking his specie without paying the duty imposed; then all would pass through the custom house, regularly, and a handsome revenue be secured. But her wise governors find that the present rate of three per centum does not afford a sufficient revenue; so, then, to insure a future increase, they sagely add to it. Under the former standard, no specie passed through the custom house, as the trader preferred running the risks of smuggling it over, to paying this sum. Well, then, to overcome this difficulty, they increase the duty. This is the system of policy which controls the destiny of this ill-fated country. All can see at once, that, under the present system, her public agents will inevitably be corrupted, her onerous exactions evaded and disregarded, and her people distracted and degraded. If her rulers have not the sagacity to learn wisdom from the past, or honesty to apply themselves for the amelioration of their country, then we have no hope that she will ever attain a respectable position among the nations of the earth; but, torn by civil commotion and oppressed by her own laws, her people can never rise, but she must lay at the mercy of every adventurer who, by imposing promises of advantage, may attempt to sever her territory and distract her councils

The consumption duty, which we alluded to in the beginning of this article, will be found on our fourth page, in the Spanish language. We look with anxiety to the effect it may produce on the distracted condition of this border. In order to profit by this new feature of oppression, Carvajal has issued a manifesto, addressed to the Mexican people, in which he, of course, promises all the relief they could desire, and all the advantages they could hope for. Were this movement, at the present moment, in any other hands than those of Carvajal and his foreign allies, we should doubt not an almost unanimous revolt would now occur. But as it is, the prejudices of the Mexican population are so strongly fixed, adverse to this leader and his followers that we do not expect they can profit much by their dissensions. The consternation produced by the closing of stores in Matamoros, and the reports of the near approach of Carvajal, has caused many families to move across the river to this city; in fact, the levee has been crowded for two days, with the property of those seeking security on this side of the Rio Grande. As to the true position of Carvajal, we are in as much doubt as ever. His friends here have confidently promised an attack on Matamoros for the last two weeks, from day to day. In the meantime, we learn that measures are taken to bring up to Matamoros the large guns and ammunition which has recently arrived at the Brazos from Vera Cruz, and that General Avolos is repairing Fort Paredes, with the intention of defending the town from the outside, instead of from within, as before. What may turn up within the next week or two we can ill predict, but trust that the suspense and uncertainty which has prevailed throughout this valley, for the last six months, may speedily be terminated, and we once more experience some of the benefits of the trade of the interior of Mexico. But for the real advancement or substantial prosperity of Mexico, no hope can reasonably be indulged in, until she has in her councils more sagacious or more honest leaders.

A Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, who attended the grand ball given by General St. Armoud, thus describes an interview between an English lady and himself:

In the course of the evening, fatigued with standing, I found a seat by a lady, who was addressed as Madame la Marquise. She proved to be an English lady, and we fell into conversation. She expressed great admiration for the United States, but she must say that it could not be considered a land of liberty.

"And why not, Madame?"

"I understand that most of the gentlemen have five hundred slaves a-piece."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir, a gentleman who has been there told me so."

"In what part of the United States was that, Madame?"

"In Rio Janeiro," said Madame la Marquise.

Soon after this I left for home in a contemplative frame of mind.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.—The Boston Journal says that at a meeting of the creditors of Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Henry M. Holbrook, Peleg W. Chandler and Isaac Livermore, were appointed assignees of his property. The assets are stated to be about $1,600,000, and the liabilities within about $300,000 of that amount.

Who has not wondered how the word "honeymoon" originated? Well, listen and you who know not shall be enlightened. It waa a custom of the higher orders of the Germans, says a German paper, to drink mead, a beverage male with honey, for thirty days after every wedding. From this custom comes the expression "to spend the honeymoon."

Land Warrants Made Assignable.

The following is a copy of the act making land warrants assignable, as it passed both Houses of Congress on Thursday. It will, no doubt, promptly receive the signature of the President:

AN ACT making Land Warrants assignable and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all warrants for military bounty land, which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same, which have been, or may hereafter be made, are hereby declared to be assignable, by deed or instrument of writing, made and executed after the taking effect of this act, according to such form, and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, so as to vest the assignee with all the rights of the original owners of the warrant or location: *Provided*, That any person entitled to pre-emption right to any land, shall be entitled to use any such land warrant, in payment of the same, at the rate of $1 25 per acre, for the quantity of land therein specified: *Provided*, That the warrants which have been or may hereafter be issued in pursuance of said laws, or of this act, may be located, according to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, in one body, upon any lands of the United States, subject to private entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price: *Provided, further*, That when said warrants shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater minimum than $1 25 per acre, the locator of said warrants shall pay to the United States in cash the difference between the value of such warrants at $1 25 per acre, and the tract of land located on.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the registers and receivers of the land offices shall hereafter be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all military bounty land warrants, issued since the 11th day of February, 1847, the same compensation or per centage to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for cash, at the rate of $1 25 per acre, the said compensation to be hereafter paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That registers and receivers, whether in or out of office at the passage of this act, or their legal representatives in case of death, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury of the United States, for services heretofore performed in locating military bounty land warrants, the same rate of compensation provided in the preceding section for services hereafter to be performed, after deducting the amount already received by such officers under the act, entitled "An act to require the holders of military land warrants to compensate the land officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants," approved May 17, 1848: *Provided*, That no register or receiver shall receive any compensation out of the Treasury for past services, who has charged and received illegal fees for the location of such warrants: *And provided further*, That no register or receiver shall receive for his services during any year a greater compensation than the maximum now allowed by law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the militia or volunteers or State troops of any State or Territory were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the eighteenth of June, eighteen hundred and twelve, the officers and soldiers of such militia, volunteers or troops, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled "An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act, upon proof of service as therein required; and that the last proviso of the ninth section of the act of eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall authorize bounty land to those who have heretofore received or become entitled to the same.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That where any company, battalion, or regiment, in an organized form, marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the United States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion or regiment was organized; in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion or regiment, with a view to determine the quantity of land any officer or soldier is entitled to under said act, approved 28th of September, 1850, there shall be allowed one day for every twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion or regiment was organized, to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the United States; and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched, to enter the service.

A BIRD SEEKING LODGINGS.—During a cold storm lately, at Albany, at a late hour in the night, a small bird knocked for admittance at the window of a hotel, which happened to be illuminated by the light within. The occupant supposing the noise to be the pattering of the hail against the pane, gave it no attention.—Presently the "rapping" commenced again, when the window was opened, when in flew the little creature, apparently delighted to get into comfortable quarters, and confident of shelter and safety.

The Albany Argus related that after "coursing about the room, as if to bathe itself in the warm air, it quietly selected its place, and depositing its head under its wing went to sleep. It is difficult to say which of the occupants of the same apartments felt better satisfied with themselves, or slept more peacefully through the night. As the day broke, out broke the bird's grateful acknowledgements to the protector of us all, in song, which, for so tiny a body, and a stranger, was remarkably loud and elastic. It was nearly famished, and ate and drank with an enviable appetite its breakfast. Being now able to take care of itself, and not choosing to be dependent longer on charity, the little fellow insisted on being released; the window was opened, and out he flew, to share his fortune with his tribe, thanking his friend as well as he could for his hospitality."

TO MEND IRON POTS AND PANS.—A correspondent of the Scientific American gives the following receipt for mending broken iron pots and pans, as superior to Chinese:

"Take two parts of sulphur, and one part, by weight, of fine black lead, and put the sulphur in an old iron pan, holding it over the fire until the sulphur begins to melt, when the black lead should be added, stirred well until all is mixed and melted, and then, in its molten state, the compound is poured out on an iron plate or a smooth stone. When it has cooled down it is very hard, and is then broken in small pieces. A quantity of this compound is placed upon the crack of the iron pot to be mended, and by a hot iron it can be soldered in the same way a tin-smith solders his sheets. If there is a small hole in the pot, it is a good plan to drive a copper rivet in it, and then solder it over with this cement. I know a person who mended an iron pot by the above plan upwards of twenty years ago, and he has used it ever since.

Scene in a Court at San Francisco.

Enter Captain in custody of Marshal.

Judge—Captain, there are very grave charges brought against you. Spitting in a man's face—pulling his nose—and kicking him. Are they true?

Captain—(hesitating, not liking to say no, as it might be telling an untruth; and not liking to say yes, thinking of a heavy fine)—Will your Honor allow me to ask you Marshal a question?

Judge—Nodding assent.

Captain—Mr. Marshal, will you please to state to the Court whether the person who made this complaint was armed or not when he came on board my ship, accompanied by yourself?

Marshal—he was armed, for I handed him a revolver myself, which he placed in his pocket.

Captain—Does your Honor think it probable that a man with a six barrel revolver in his pocket would allow another to spit in his face, pull his nose, and kick him?

Judge (fired with indignation)—No sir! and if he did, he deserved it! Captain, you are honorably acquitted of the charges. Good bye, sir, [Shaking hands] I wish you a pleasant and prosperous voyage.

Captain—Adieu! most wise and righteous Judge.

Latour Maubourg lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in one corner of the room, "Jack," said he, "none of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog; you know you are very glad, for you will have only *one boot to clean*."

From the N. C. University Magazine.

First Symptoms of Independence in North Carolina.*

The very first attempt of the British Government to impose upon the colonies of this country, the odious principle of taxation without representation, was promptly resisted by the good people of North Carolina. "*Obsta Principiis*," seems to have been their motto. They gave no place to oppression for an instant. The honor of the first overt act of resistance, however, belongs to the Cape Fear settlement; and we may well regard it as Providential, that those fearless leaders had located themselves in so central and commanding a position. The flame of freedom which they kindled, soon spread East and West, throughout the whole land, and the people went into the struggle, which ultimately led to independence, with the greatest ardor and unanimity.

No open, violent opposition was made to the authority of the British Governors, until William Tryon landed on our shores, and located himself on Cape Fear. His haughty bearing and odious display of royalty incensed the inhabitants to such a degree, that the great beauty and amiable qualities of his wife and her sister, (after the latter of whom the county of Wake was named, in consideration of her charms and exceeding loveliness,) were the only barriers to determined resistance. But the deed was done, which led America to freedom, when, on the 27th of March, 1765, the King of Great Britain, caused the royal seal to be affixed to the *Stamp Act*. And in none of the colonies did the opposition take a bolder stand, or carry a loftier front than in North Carolina.

Early in 1766, the sloop of war Diligence arrived in the Cape Fear river, bringing the stamp paper, designed for the use of the colonists. When the ship was anchored before the town of Brunswick, Col. John Ashe, of New Hanover, and Col. Hugh Waddell, of Brunswick, appeared with the provincial militia, and determined to resist the landing. The captain promised to remain quiet, and he was left under the care of well-selected "vigilance committees," in the shape of outraged patriots with loaded muskets. Col. Ashe went to the Governor's house, and demanded James Houston, the stamp master for the province, who soon took a solemn oath, in presence of the assembled people, not to discharge the duties of his office.

Governor Tryon, finding royalty a frail defence against the indignation of freeman, had recourse to an electioneering trick. A whole ox was barbecued, and several barrels of beer were unheaded, and, when the feast was declared ready, *the guests* ran to the table, poured out the liquor, and buried the ox in the river. The officers of the ship resolved to resent the outrage to his Excellency, and a fight ensued. Here was open resistance to the law, and the government, and this spirit eventually enabled America, "to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature, and of nature's God entitled her."

*Defence of North Carolina, by J. Seawell Jones; North Carolina Reader, by C. H. Wiley; Sketches of North Carolina, by J. H. Wheeler.

FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP.—Captain De Winton, of her Majesty's 16th Regiment, had performed one of the most unprecedented feats of horsemanship ever accomplished. He made a bet to ride from Newcastle, where the regiment is located, to Kingston, a distance of some twenty miles, over the most rugged roads, in one hour, and had the satisfaction of winning the wager, having performed the distance in about three-quarters of an hour. He used three horses to perform this feat, and had an entertainment at the Daletree Hall, in Kingston, one hour after he had left Newcastle.

A HEALTHFUL RECREATION.—Among the pleasant employments which seem peculiarly congenial to ladies, the culture of flowers stands conspicuous. The general superintendence of a garden has been repeatedly found favorable to health, by leading to frequent exercise in the open air, and that communing with nature which is equally refreshing to the heart. It was laboring with her own hands in her garden, that the mother of Washington was found by the youthful Marquis La Fayette, when he sought her blessing as he was about to commit himself to the ocean, and return to his native clime. The tending of flowers has ever appeared a fitting care for the young and beautiful. They then dwell, as it were, among their own emblems, and many a voice of wisdom breathes on the ear from those brief blossoms, to which they apportion the dew and the sun-beam.

MIDDLE RAIL TO PREVENT CARS RUNNING OFF THE TRACK.—Judge Carpenter, of Rome, N Y, has invented a means of preventing railroad trains from running off the tract. The invention consists of a middle rail placed in the centre of and raised considerable above the two outer rails, and fastened to the same cross-ties. A saddle is attached to the engine and cars at both ends, which sets over the middle rail, with friction rollers, to play on both sides of it, thereby preventing the cars from rocking or running off. Whenever there is a tendency to run off, these friction rollers play against the middle rail, and bring them back to their place again. It costs $500 a mile, and an adoption of it could be made to assist trains in ascending elevated places.—*Scientific American.*

☞In the last number of the New York Musical Times is the following brief history of "Negro Minstrelsy" in this country:

"The early beginnings of this kind of entertainment we are not definitely informed about, but have an impression that it first became popular by the performances of Rice, the original 'Jim Crow' of the stage, although Christy, we believe, was himself an early solo performer, before he organised his (subsequently) most successful band. There fell into our hands, lately, a biographical sketch of this latter "Minstrel," which embodying as well a history of the first organised 'Minstrelsy,' we will make a short transcript of. It seems that Christy himself is a native of Philadelphia, but went when a young man, to New Orleans, where he became a clerk in a mercantile house, part of his duty there being the superintendence of a rope walk, upon which was employed a large number of slaves.

"From these slaves he first acquired a knowledge of negro characteristics, he being always a silent, but close observer of their manners, and a willing student of their queer and simple but expressive melodies. In 1832 Christy joined Welch's menagerie, and became a 'Negro melodist and comic singer.' He subsequently appeared upon the public stage at Buffalo, in the character of an 'Extravaganza and Buffo Vocalist.' In 1842, however, he determined to organize a band, the members of which, independently of their proficiency on their several instruments, should be sufficiently skilled in music to be able to harmonise negro solos, and vary the entertainments with properly arranged Duetts, Trios, Quartettes and Choruses. With such simple materials he has since established a permanent and most popular entertainment, from which he has already realised a very large fortune.

"The following is a curious document, showing Mr. Christy's actual receipts from the first day he started, down to the year 1848:

Year.	*No. of Concerts.*	*Receipts*	*Expenses.*	*Surplus.*	*Av'ge.*
1842, 6 mos.	69	$1,847 52	$1,552 60	$294 92	26 70
1843,	109	2,653 75	1,275 10	778 66	24 33
1844,	133	3,658 69	2,479 64	909 90	27 50
1845,	118	4,560 25	3,348 16	2,212 13	38 64
1847,	198	13,667 25	8,656 39	5,010 86	99 02
1848,	272	28,772 79	12,585 38	16,167 41	114 09
5½ years	870	$75,140 25	$30,771 26	$24,372 98	

"Thus in the year 1842, the entire profits were less than $300, and 1848 more than $16,000! We understand that he has since then doubled that sum; his receipts being from $1,000 to 1,200 a week, he having realised year before last $57,000, and last year (perhaps on account of competition) only $500 less."

On the subject of intermarriage of relatives, the Fredericksburg News, (Md.) has the following:

"In the county in which we were raised, for twenty generations back, a certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried, until there cannot be found, in three of them, a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical or mental defects of some kind. Yet this family perseveres to intermarry with each other, with these living monuments of their folly constantly before them.

It is often done ignorantly by the best people.—Young people never reflect upon consequences, and old people are too avaricious to forbid a match where money is gotten.

Let the law reach it and it will be stopped."

INTERESTING TO CIDER DRINKERS.—Neal Dow, in a private letter, says that the Maine liquor law does not forbid the manufacture of cider. It is not intoxicating when manufactured. It may be freely sold when new, and afterwards kept for vinegar. But, after it becomes intoxicating, it cannot be sold except by city or town agents.

Maxims to Marry By.

The following maxims to marry by, addressed to single gentlemen, are copied from a very old number of Blackwood, printed so long ago that old "Kit North" must have been something of a beau at the time he wrote them:

Now, in making marriage, as in making love—and indeed in making most other things—the beginning it is that is the difficulty. But the French proverb about beginnings—"C'est le premier pas qui *coute*"—goes more literally to the arrangement of marriage; as our English well illustrates the condition of love—"The first step over, the rest easy." Because, in the marrying affair, it is particularly the "first step" that "costs"—as to your cost you will find, if that step happens to go the wrong way.—And most men, when they go about the business of wedlock, owing to some strange delusion, begin the affair at the wrong end. They take a fancy to the white arm, (sometimes only to the kid gloves,) or to the neat ancles of a peculiar school girl; and conclude from these premises, that she is just the very woman of the world to scold a houseful of servants, and to bring up a dozen children! This is a convenient deduction, but not always a safe one.

White arms, and neat ancles, bring me, naturally, at once to the very important consideration of beauty. For don't suppose because I caution you against all day-dishabilles, that I want to fix you with a worthy creature whom it will make you extremely ill every time you look at. For the style of attraction, please yourselves, my friends. I should say a handsome figure—if you don't get both advantages—is better than a merely pretty face. Good eyes are a point never to be overlooked. Fine teeth, full, well proportioned limbs—don't cast these away for the sake of a single touch of the small-pox; a mouth something too wide, or dimples rather deeper on one side than the other.

It may, at some time, be a matter of consideration, whether you shall marry a maid or a widow. As to the taste, I myself will give no opinion—I like both; and there are advantages peculiar to either. If you marry a widow, I think it should be one whom you have known in the lifetime of her husband; because, then *ab actu ad posse*—from the sufferings of the defunct, you may form some notion of what your own will be. If her husband is dead before you knew her, you had better be off at once; because she knows (the jade!) what you will like, though she never means to do it; and, depend upon it, if you have only one inch of *penchant*, and trust yourself to look at her three times, you are tickled to a certainty.

Marrying girls is a nice matter always; for they are as cautious as crows plundering a corn-field.—You may "stalk" for a week, and never get near unperceived. You hear the caterwauling as you go up stairs into the drawing-room louder than thunder; but it stops—as if by magic! the moment a (marriageable) man puts his ear to the key-hole—I don't myself, I profess upon principle, see any objection to marrying a widow. If she upbraids you at any time with the virtues of her former husband, you only reply that you wish he had her with him, with all your soul. If a woman, however, has had more than three husbands, she poisons them; avoid her.

In widow-wiving, it may be a question whether you should marry the widow of an honest man or a rascal. Against the danger that the last may have learned ill tricks, they set the advantage—she will be more sensible (from the contrast) to the kindness of a gentleman and a man of honor. I think you should marry the honest man's widow; because, with women, habit is always stronger than reason.

But the greatest point, perhaps, to be aimed at in marrying, is to know, before marriage, what it is you have to deal with. You are sure to know this, fast enough, afterwards. Be sure, therefore, that you commence the necessary prequisitions before you have made up your mind, and not as people generally do after. Remember that there is no use in watching a woman that you *love;* because she can't do anything—do what she will—that will be disagreeable to you. And still less in examining a woman that loves you; because, for the time, she will be quite sure not to do anything that ought to be disagreeable to you. I have known a hundred perfect tigresses as playful as kittens—quite more obliging than need be—under such circumstances. It is not a bad way—maid or widow—when you find you are fancying a woman, to make her believe that you have an aversion to her. If she has any concealed good qualities, they are pretty sure to come out on such an occasion.

Don't marry any woman under twenty—she is not come to her wickedness before that time. Nor any woman who has a red nose at any age; because people make observations as you go along the street.—A "cast of the eye"—as the lady casts it upon you—may pass muster under some circumstances—and I have even known those who thought it desirable; but absolute squinting is a monopoly of vision which ought not to be tolerated.—*Blackwood.*

Agriculture—Its Origin and Dignity.

When the earth was untracked by any intelligent being—when its fertile fields and lofty forests remained untouched by the hand of cultivation or any pruning instrument, the Creator was moved to design the formation of man. God saw that the earth needed yet one more inhabitant, for "*there was not a man to till the ground.*" The earth's cultivation was the first expressed reason for the creation of man. Then moved the infinite Designer. He said, in council with the archangel, and with cherubim and seraphim, "Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." So man was created, and stood erect in majesty, and cast his eye over the spreading fields and flowing streams, and saw the creeping insect, the finny tribes, the feathered inhabitants of the forest and field, and the cattle upon a thousand hills, all made subject to his dominion.

And while he gazed with admiring wonder, he heard the voice of blessing and the voice of command; for "God blessed them and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and SUBDUE IT." He saw the gentle lamb approach him as if to declare her special need of his assistance, and lowing cattle followed the example set, and made themselves the first dependents of their earthly lord.

God gave to man a wife—a helper in his toil.—More delicate and beautiful than man, more gentle and more dependent, she won his strong love; and God loved the man so noble and majestic, and the woman so gentle and amiable.

The command to *subdue the earth* rested upon them, and they were virtuous and strong. Sin had not entered, but the soil needed tilling. They had heard the command to cultivate the ground, and stood in readiness to obey. Man appeared as first practitioner in the art of husbandry, and president of the great agricultural society of earth and time. Such was our first father before he sinned, and such was the origin of agriculture, before sin entered into the world.

While man was yet in his innocence, God was pleased to provide for him a special source of enjoyment. It was the institution of Horticulture and Aborculture. "The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed. And out of the ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food." "And the Lord God took the man and put him in the garden of Eden, TO DRESS IT AND TO KEEP IT." Such was the origin of Horticulture.

Upon the farmer and the Gardener has the blessing of God rested, even health and peace since the morning stars sang together for joy. He who follows their way is the first in obedience to the command of God—the first in enjoyment of heavenly blessings—first in usefulness to his species, and first in the proper dignity of his calling.

Upon the savage who breaks not the soil with a cultivating hand, the curse of heaven rests, and as the declining day loses its last lingering life when the sun goes down in darkness, so sinks away the tribe of that chief who teaches not his hands to till the ground, nor his young men to break the matted turf. The sons of the wild hunter of the forest will not be, and from his wigwam will arise no curling snake; but the joyous and hardy sons of the farmer shall appear as the sands of the sea, innumerable,—and the hymn of Praise to God, and the shout of freedom for man, mingling earth's gladness with heaven's joyfulness, shall swell higher and higher from the cultivated fields and the vine-clad bower, when the savage and the slave, and the fop and the fool are seen as exceptions to the producing designs of created wisdom and goodness.—*N. E. Farmer.*

A tall man, who was given to dissipation, was told by a medical friend that he was dying *by inches*.—"Thank Heaven!" said he, "I measure six feet and seven inches."

"* of my existence, give me an ⁀," said a young printer to his sweetheart. She made a —— at him, and planted her ☞ betwee his two I's. "Such an outrage," said Faust, looking †† at her, is without a ‖."

Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, lately convicted at Louisville, Ky., of having abducted a female slave, and aided and assisted her after her escape to Indiana, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State Penitentiary.

"Fifty sewing machines driven by steam" are said to be in operation in New York. How many driven by starvation?

People's ideas of comforts are various. A celebrated hangman in England, showing the gallows attached to Newgate, observed to the by-standers that he had hung twenty persons on it at one time.—Some one suggested that it was too small. "Oh no, bless you," said the hangman, "twenty-five people could swing on that very *comfortably*."

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. GEORGE ALDERMAN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 13, 1852 160—28-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS W. DEVANE, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the County of New Hanover at the ensuing August election.

March 11, 1852 158—27-te

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. E. D. HALL as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanover County, at the ensuing election, on the 6th day of August next.

February 7, 1852 130-1m—23-tf

DIED,

In Onslow county, on Tuesday, 16th inst., Mr. STEPHEN HUMPHREY, in the 45th year of his age, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their earthly loss. In the death of Mr. HUMPHREY, the community have lost a valued neighbor, and one of their best and most industrious citizens; one who has become endeared to those who knew him best, for his kind offices and unabating benevolence.—*Com.*

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 21.—Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from New River, to A. Martin; with spirits turpentine and pea nuts.

22.—Steamer Chatham, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. H. P. Russell, Bennett, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. Alaric, Hobert, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

23.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston.

Schr. H. Westcott, Wines, from Philadelphia, to J. H. Flanner, with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Harrison Price, Wheeler, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze. to sundry persons.

March 23.—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

March 24.—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston.

Schr. Jacob Longfellow, Young, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.

Schr. Balance, Mathis, from Boston, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Brig Gallio, Robinson, from Belfast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with hay and bricks.

Br. Brig Lady Maxwell, Campbell, 10 days from St. Thomas, to Miles Costin. 4th inst. spoke Brig Capt. Tom, from Philadelphia bound to Cienfugos. 6 days out, had lost 2 hands crossing Gulf. 21.—Cape Romain, bearing N. by W. 16 miles distant, passed Lecroft from Charleston to this port, bottom up, took part of her spars and brought them to this port.

March 24—Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper.

Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

25—U.S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 60 passengers.

CLEARED.

March 22—Brig Angola, Overlock, for St. Domingo, by Adams Bro. & Co; with 109,000 feet lumber.

23.—Steamer Chatham, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

Schr. Alcyona, Whitaker, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 77 bbls. spirits turpentine, 100 do. pitch, 450 do. rosin, 1 box mdze., 36 bales sheeting, 15 do yarns, 8900 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston.

March 23.—Schr. Wilmington, Frasier, for Laguyra, by J. & D. McRae, & Co.; with 53,000 feet lumber, 20 tierces rice, 288 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Evergreen, Barbee, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

March 24.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston.

Br. Brig Richard Cobden, Elder, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae, & Co.; with 200 barrels spirits turpentine, 1000 barrels turpentine, 400 barrels rosin.

March 24.—Schr. Express, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr Purse, Pigot, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.

25—Schr. Isabella Thompson, Carson, for Richmond, Va., by Geo. Harriss; with 43 bbls. rosin, 32 bales yarn, 130,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 40 passengers.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth, 2 boats in tow with mdze. for the interior.

Brig Anawon, Almy, for Havana, by J. Hathaway & Son; with 80,000 feet lumber, 20 bbls. spirits turpentine.

Schr. C. H. Greiner, Peterson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 72 tons old iron, 110 bbls. pitch, 225 do. tar, 101 do. spirits turpentine, 980 do. rosin.

JESSUP & MOORE,

PAPER Manufacturers and Rag Dealers, 21 North Fifth and 23 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

Book, News, Hardware and Manilla Paper made to order. Rags bought in large or small quantities at all times, and the highest market price paid.

March 26th, 1852 29-1y

GILLESPIE, ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

GENERAL Agents and Commission Merchants, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852 29-1y

ROTHWELL & McAUSLAN,

DEALERS in Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

March 26, 1852 29-1y

MASONIC ACADEMY AT LONG CREEK, N. C.

THIS Institution has just been opened under the direction of a competent and experienced Teacher.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English Grammar and Geography $7 50
Second class of same, including History, Philosophy, and the use of the Globes 12 00
Higher branches of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek 15 00
Second class of same, including Geometry, Trigonometry, Logics and Metaphysics 18 00

French, Spanish and Italian will be taught at the usual prices. To young gentlemen and ladies desirous of acquiring a facility of speaking and writing these beautiful languages, this Institution, it is presumed, will afford an excellent opportunity.

Board can be obtained in the neighborhood from 5 to 7 dollars per month.

This Institution is to keep clear of all sectarian opinions.

J. D. POWERS, Pres. Board Trustees.

March 26, 1852 29-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of said county, on the 7th day of the present month, two negro men, TOM and HARRY, as runaway slaves. Tom is five feet eight inches high, tolerable black, stout built, about twenty years old. He has a scar on the right side of his upper lip; speaks slow and hoarse; he has a rough countenance. Harry is five feet nine and a half inches high, of tolerable light complection, tolerable spare built, about twenty-four years old. He has a pliant countenance; the thumb nail of his right hand has been injured. The said negroes say they belong to John Hays, of Marion District, S. Carolina, who lives on the road leading from Marion Court House to Mulberry, about 14 miles from Marion Court House. The owner of said negroes are requested to come forward, prove their property, pay all expenses, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff,
By C. B. MORRIS, Deputy Sh'ff.

March 19th, 1852. 29-tf

New Goods at Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C.

J. M. WOOTEN & Co., are just receiving from New York, a large and carefully selected stock of Goods, consisting in part, of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps and Bonnets; Hardware, Hollow-ware and Crockery ware; Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Ready-made Clothing of all patterns; Paints, Oils and Dye-stuffs: Groceries of all kinds; Saddlery, &c. &c.; which will be sold cheap, or bartered fairly for Country produce. Determined not to be out-done in honorable competition with other firms and desirous of maintaining and extending our mercantile operations, we tender our thanks to our old and regular customers for their patronage hertofore, and take this method of inviting all to call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

Cash paid for Turpentine.

March 23rd, 1852 29-tf

Fayetteville Observer copy weekly tf.

ORANGES and Lemons.—Just at hand and for sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

DELICIOUS Confectionary.—Bananas, Strawberries, Pine Apples, Oranges and Quince Drops, something new and nice. For sale by WILKINSON & ESLER.

FISH! Fish!!—35 bbls. of fine large Trout and Mullets well pickled and in Pork barrels. Call soon at
March 26th, 1852 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

FRESH GROCERIES. Just received.—20 hhds. of best retailing Molasses; 50 bbls. frest ground Canal Flour; 20 bbls. fresh Fayetteville do., Super ⅞ and fine; 20 half bbls. extra Canal Flour. Bales of Cotton Yarns always on hand from the factory in Fayetteville, at factory prices.

Wholesale Prices Current.

Article		
AXES, pr doz	10 00	a 13 00
BACON, per pound.		
Hams,	$ 11½	a $ 12½
Middlings,	10½	a 11
Shoulders,	00	a 00
Hog round,	10½	a 11½
Western,	0	a 00
BEANS, per bush.		
White,	nom	a 0 00
BEESWAX,		
Per pound,	00	a 23
BUTTER,		
Per pound,	00	a 00
BEEF, per bbl.		
N. Mess,	12 50	a 00 00
Do. Prime,	0 00	a 0 00
BEEF CATTLE,		
Per 100 lbs.,	5 00	a 6 75
COTTON,		
Per lb...nom	0	a 7½
CORN,		
Per bushel,	62½	a 00
Meal, bush.,	00	a 80
COFFEE, per lb.		
Rio,	10½	a 11
St. Domingo,	9	a 9½
Laguyra,	10	a 11
Cuba,	00	a 00
Java,	14	a 15
CANDLES, per lb.		
Tallow,	12½	a 14
Sperm,	45	a 50
Adamantine,	25	a 30
EGGS, per doz.,	12½	a 15
EMPTY BBLS., each.		
Spts. Turp.		a 1 50
FEATHERS,		
Per pound,	00	a 40
FLOUR, per barrel.		
Northern	6 50	a 8 00
Baltimore,	0 00	a 0 00
Fayetteville,	0 00	a 0 00
HAY, per 100 lbs.		
North River,	00	a 0 00
Eastern. ret.	0 00	a 1 10
HOLLOW-WARE,		
Per lb.	3	a
IRON, per lb.		
English, ass'd.		a 2½
Amer., best ref.		a 3½
Swede		a 5
American sheer		a 5
Best Swede		a 6
LARD, per lb.		
No. Carolina,	10½	a 11
Western,	9	a 10
LIME, per barrel.		
Thomastown,	0 00	a 1 25
LUMBER, River, per M.		
Floor. B'ds,	11 00	a 12 00
Wide do.	0 00	a 0 00
Scantling,		a 0 00
LIQUORS, per gallon.		
N. E. Rum,	32	a 34
Gin,	32	a 34
Whiskey, rec.	25	a 30
Apple Brandy,	00	a 40
Peach do.	none	a 00
MOLASSES, per gall.		
Cuba,	18½	a 20
New Orleans	00	a 00
MILL SAWS.		
Heavy cast steel, 6 ft., best qual'y		a 5 00

Article		
MULLETS,		
Per barrel,	0 00	a 0 00
NAILS, per lb.		
Cut	3½	a 3¾
Wrought	8	a 10
NAVAL STORES,		
Turpentine, per bbl. 280 lbs.		
Yellow Dip,	0 00	a 2 25
*Virgin Dip,	0 00	a 0 00
Hard,	0 00	a 1 25
Tar,	1 30	a 1 35
Pitch,	0 00	a 0 00
Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a 1 25
Do. No. 2,	0 00	a 1 05
Do. No. 3,	0 00	a 0 00
Sp'ts Turp., per gallon,	34	a 35
Varnish, pr gal.	20	a 22
OIL, per gallon.		
Sperm,	1 00	a 1 50
Linseed, N C.	75	a 1 00
Neats Foot,	00	a 1 50
PEAS, per bushel.		
Ground,	75	a 0 90
Black Eye,	00	a 00
Cow,	00	a 0 80
PORK, per barrel.		
Mess,	18 50	a 19 00
Prime,	00 00	a 00 00
POTATOES.		
Irish. bbl.	3 50	a 3 75
Sweet, bush.,	50	a 60
POULTRY.		
Chickens, live,	20	a 30
Do. dead,	20	a 33
Turkeys, live,	50	a 1 00
Do. dead lb	10	a 0 12½
RICE, per 100 lbs.		
Clean, nom.	3 25	a 3 50
Rough, bush.,	00	a 00
SALT, per bushel.		
Alum	00	a 00
Liv'l sack,	0 00	a 0 00
SOAP, per lb.,	4	a 6
SHINGLES, per M.		
Common,	0 00	a 1 50
Contract,	4 50	a 5 50
STEEL, per lb.		
German	12½	a
Best Cast	18	a 20
Blister	6	a
STAVES, per M.		
W. O. barrel, rough,	12 00	a 18 00
Ash Head'g.	9 00	a 10 00
R. O. hhd., dressed,	10 00	a 12 00
Do. rough,	00 00	a 00 00
SUGAR, per pound.		
New Orleans,	6	a 7¼
Porto Rico,	5½	a 7½
St. Croix,	0	a 0
Loaf,	9½	a 10½
TIMBER, per M.		
Shipping,	00 00	a 00 00
Mill, prime	7 00	a 10 00
Do ord'y,	5 00	a 6 50
Do. inf'r,	3 00	a 4 00
TALLOW,		
Per pound,	7	a 8
WINES, per gallon.		
Madeira,	70	a 5 00
Port,	1 25	a 4 00
Malaga,	40	a 60

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 a 15 cents per barrel—and for naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	$ 30	a $ 40
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	.00	a 55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a 15
Cotton, per bale,	0 00	a 1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,		a 6
Flaxseed, per cask,	.00	a 90
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a 6
Lumber, per M.	4 00	a 5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.30	a 35
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	.00	a 55
Ground Peas, per bushel		a 8
Lumber, per M., as to size	4 00	a 5 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	6	a 0
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.40	a 45
Spirits Turpentine, ...do.	.60	a 65
Lumber, per M.	0 00	a 0 00

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore	1 per cent.	Philadelphia	1 per cent.
New York	1 " "	Virginia	½ " "
Boston	1 " "	Charleston	½ " "

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 25, 1852.

REMARKS—Another temporary rise of the water courses has enabled our country friends to bring in further supplies of Naval Stores and Timber. We learn that the Streams are again down.

BEEF CATTLE.—The price for prime beef continues about as quoted last week, with a moderate supply. See table.

BACON.—The receipts of this article continue light, with somewhat a better demand. A lot of hog round changed hands the latter part of last week at ½ cent advance on highest quotations of Thursday last.

BUTTER.—This article is by no means abundant and prices have gone up to 30 cents per lb. at retail. We erase wholesale figures.

COTTON.—A lot of 140 bales changed hands on Saturday last at 7½ cts. per lb.

CORN.—Some 6,600 bushels have been received from Hyde county and up the river; 1,600 bushels was taken by a dealer at 62½ cents per bushel afloat, and has been retailing from vessel at 68 cents. The other lot, 5000 bushels, come direct to dealers.

COFFEE.—See table for store rates

EGGS.—Are somewhat scarce and prices seem to be rather better; we, however, continue last week's figures.

HAY.—150 bales eastern hay sold at auction on yesterday at $1 10 per 100 lbs. The article is scarce.

LARD.—The stock is only moderate and sales slow. Quotations firm. See table.

MOLASSES.—The receipts noticed last Thursday have about all been disposed of at quotations, and there is but little if any in first hands.

LIQUORS.—Quotations are merely nominal, with sales in lots to suit.

LIME.—Received about 400 casks, 150 of which was to order, the balance taken by a dealer at $1 25 per cask. The article is scarce and retailing at $1 50 per cask.

LUMBER.—We note a sale of 22,000 feet quartered flooring boards at $12, and a raft of do. at $11 per M.

MEAL.—Supply good—sales at about quotations as it arrives from the country, to dealers.

NAVAL STORES.—The sales of turpentine since our last Thursday's review have been uniformly steady, with but one exception, 250 bbls. having been sold at 5 cents per barrel lower. The ballance of the week's sales have been at $2 25 for soft and $1 25 for hard, per 280 lbs. The sales foot up fully 12,400 barrels. In spirits turpentine we note sales of 504 bbls. during the week, at an advance of 1 a 6 cents, 200 having changed owners on Saturday at 30 cents, 124 on Tuesday evening at 34 cents, and 180 bbls. yesterday evening at 35 cents per gallon. It is understood the article has materially advanced in New York, and the stock on hand at this port is light, and held at higher prices. The transactions in rosin have been light. Some small lots inferior No. 1 sold at $1 25, and No. 2 at $1 05 per bbl. The sales of tar have reached 670 bbls., at $1 35 per bbl. Market closing firm.

OATS.—Stock fair, and retailing at 50 a 55 cents per bushel, as in quantity.

PORK.—Mess pork continues at the advance we noticed last Thursday. See table.

PEAS.—Cow has come in very slowly, and sell readily at 80 cents per bushel. Ground peas continue to come in, but in smaller lots. Prices are without material change. The crop may be considered as nearly all disposed of. [We should like to get at the aggregate amount, if it is possible to do so.]

POTATOES.—The quantity of Irish planting potatoes is small. See table for retail prices. The receipts of sweet potatoes have been better during the week, and the article has been selling at 50 a 60 cents per bushel, as to quantity.

POULTRY.—This market has not been very well supplied, and prices continue about as quoted last week.

RICE.—We hear of nothing doing in this article, except in the small way to grocers.

SHINGLES.—There appears to be no demand for this article, and the sales that have been effected during the week, have been at $1 50 per M. for speculation.

STAVES.—A lot of white oak barrel staves sold a day or two since at $18, and a lot of red oak hhd. at $12 per M. both clear of inspection.

TIMBER.—The bulk of timber that reached the market on the late freshet, has about all been disposed of. Last night a fresh supply of some 25 rafts come in, and sales continue to be made this morning, within the range of our classified figures. See table for classified prices.

FREIGHTS—To New York have advanced 5 a 10 cents per barrel on naval stores. To Philadelphia they have gone up to 30 and 35 cents per bbl. See table.

NEWBERN, March 22.—Turpentine—Sales on Saturday and before, of dip at $2 37½, sales to-day $2 40, scrape $1 50. Meal 70 cents. Clay peas 50 cents; lady peas 70c. Hams 10½, hog round 9½ a 10 cents. Lard 10½c.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Sales of 19,000 bbls. Flour at

NEW YORK, March 23.—Sales of 5,000 bbls. Southern Flour at $4 44 a $4 56. Sales of white wheat at $1, and yellow corn 64 a 65 cents.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Cotton—The transactions yesterday reached 1579 bales. The better qualities sustained their former position, while the lower grades were depressed. The sales have been made at prices ranging from 5¾ to 8¼, according to quality.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Since the reception of the full telegraphic accounts of the Niagara's advices, an advance of an eighth of a cent has taken place in Cotton, and on Saturday seven thousand bales were disposed of. Middling was worth from 7½ to 7¾ cents. Mess Pork was dull at from 16 to $16 25.

NOTICE.

I HAVE RECEIVED and just opened a fair assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, consisting (in part) of Barege Lo Laines; Printed Lawns; Embroidered and Fancy Lapets; White Muslins and Lawns; Fancy Prints and Gingham; Silk; Lace crape; Hair Straw Lace; Dit. Satin and Pearl Hats; Ribbon and Flowers; and Trimmings for dresses, &c.

Also, Goods for Gentlemen's wear; such as Woollen and Linen and Cotton Pant stuff; Bombazine, Lrab de Ete; Linen Gingham and Brown Linen Coating.

Also, a good assortment of House-furnishing Goods, of Linen and Cotton.

Also, Saddlery, Shoes, Hats, &c. &c. Call and see, at No. 4, Market Street. B. S. KOONCE.

Wilmington, March 25th, 1852 170-6t—29-1m

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on the file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed

[SEAL.] Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOS. SETTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective counties.

Jan. 9, 1852—105-te

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his country and town friends for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and examine his stock of Groceries, which consists in part of the following articles:—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Brandy, Whiskey, Rum, Gin, Wines, &c.; Flour, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Soap, Candles, Dry Beef, Shoes, Domestic Cotton Yarns, Teas, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call at the old stand, Market street, in front of the Carolina Hotel.

Oct. 10, 1851. THOS. C. CRAFT.

JUST IN TIME, per Schr. Jonas Smith, three days from New York. 25 bbls. Canal Flour; 10 firkins extra Butter; 3 bbls. Cider Vinegar. Low for cash, at
m5 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

SNUFF—SNUFF. Fresh from the factory of Outcalt, and John Dill & Son; warranted equal to any in the United States. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"
AT THE
Wilmington Saddle, Harness,
AND
TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Lady's and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c. Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of Riding Vehicles bought and sold on commission. JOHN J. CONOLLY.

Sept. 10, 1851 3

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having, on the 8th December, 1851, formed a Co-partnership under the firm of WESSEL & EILERS, have taken Stores Nos. 1 and 2, of P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., formerly occupied by Mr. Miles Costin, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS, at wholesale.

J. WESSEL,
Jan. 19, '52—113-1m—20-3m] H. B. EILERS.

J. WESSEL, H. B. EILERS.

WESSEL & EILERS,

COMMISSION Merchants and Wholesale Grocers, North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., intend to keep at the above stand a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors, and Provisions, at wholesale—and to carry on a General Commission Business.

REFERENCE:
E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of the State, }
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Commercial Bank, } Wilmington.
P. K. DICKINSON, Esq., }
POPPE & Co., } New York.
DOLLNER & POTTER, }
[113]

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER & WHITFIELD, for the purpose of doing a General Agency and Commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan 29, 1852 123-tf—22-tf

SOUTH CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.

CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a Capital of $250,000, all paid in and well invested.—FIRE, MARINE, RIVER AND LIFE RISKS.

CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pres't.

A. L. TOBIAS, Sec'y.

Directors:
ROBERT MARTIN, COL. JAMES GADSDEN,
M. C. MORDECAI, CHAS. H. WEST,
S. MOWRY, Jr. HENRY COBIA.

The subscribers having been appointed agents in this place for the above named company, are prepared to receive offers, and issue policies of Insurance on Fire, Marine, River and Life Risks, on liberal terms. All losses incurred at this agency, will be promptly adjusted and paid by the undersigned. DeROSSET & BROWN.

N. B.—Risks will be taken on the lives of slaves on the most liberal terms.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 1, 1851—72-tf-wtf

1,000 SUMMER VESTS, just opened at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

850 Pr. new style Summer Pants, opened yesterday at m25 SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

JUST received per. Schrs. Mary Howard, and Harrison Price, ten thousand dollars worth of superior Clothing, and Dry Goods, at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S.

THE Cassimeres and Vestings are now open, and will be exhibited for a few days only. Call and leave your measures at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S

NOW OPENING. A large assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, latest fashion, superior finish, at

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, NC.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Snow.

It is snowing "all out of doors," and everybody knows it, although we question if many have as good a right to such knowledge as the reader's humble servant, who has been essentially snowed under, having left his window open last night and got buried under a snow drift this morning. The snow will melt away and be forgotten by most folks in a day or two, but it will be sure to tarry with us for a month, in the shape of a bad cold. One of the evils of single blessedness.

In good sober earnestness, and for the information of our friends at a distance, we would take the liberty of stating, that at the present writing, the snow is coming down quite rapidly, and has been doing so all morning, having started before day. The roofs, trees and streets are white, and were it not for the warmth of the ground, which melts it nearly as soon as it falls, we might have some sleighing.

By the way, our narration of the snow coming in at the window, reminds us of the circumstantial detail given by an up-country cotemporary, of the progress of a streak of lightning, whether greased or otherwise does not appear, which "struck our roof, came down our chimney, killed our cat, frightened our baby, upset the milk pan, made our wife jump out of bed, and then ran down into the street, blowing the hind leg off a lame duck."

We fear the snow will do considerable damage to the fruit and early vegetables.—*Daily Journal, 19th.*

Mr. McRae's Speech at the Masonic Hall.

We notice that the Whig papers throughout the State are copying the article from the Wilmington Herald, of the 13th inst., giving an account of the River and Bar Improvement Meeting, in which account D. K. McRae, Esq., is represented as having occupied Whig ground, and, to a certain extent, deserted his own party. Mr. McRae is abundantly able to defend himself and explain his own course, and we therefore do not wish to interfere; but we think it due, if not to the gentleman in question, at least to the cause of truth and fair play, that the papers which have copied the article from the Herald should also copy the communication from Mr. McRae, which appeared in the Journal of last Friday.

☞We are indebted to the author for a copy of Dr. S. S. Satchwell's memoir of Dr. James Norcom, late of Edenton, North Carolina; read before the North Carolina Medical Society, at Raleigh, May, 1851. It is a memoir of the life and character of a worthy gentleman and skilful physician, written by a kindred spirit, and will commend itself to the attentive perusal of all interested in the cause of medical science, as well as to the friends of the deceased.

☞Coroner John J. Conoley held an inquest on the 17th, on the body of a negro woman, of medium size, found floating in the North East River, about 12 miles from town. There were no marks of violence about the body. She is supposed to have been accidentally drowned. Verdict of the Jury in accordance with these facts. It is supposed, from the dress of the deceased, that she had belonged to Dr. Frink.

The Public Lands.

Mr. Orr, of South-Carolina, in a speech which he recently delivered in the House of Representatives, proved conclusively that the system of granting alternate sections of the public lands, for the construction of Railroads, Canals, or other works through such lands, had met the hearty approval of Mr. Calhoun, who certainly could not be accused of a desire to grant undue powers to the General Government. Mr. Calhoun's vote, while a member of the Senate, is recorded in favor of more than one project of the kind. It is not an exercise of any territorial jurisdiction, but a proprietary right; and it is contended that, as a property owner, the United States is as much bound to bear a hand in the construction of works tending to enhance the value of that property, as any private land owner would be. In some of the first instances, the whole transactions were *bona fide*. Alternate sections were actually granted, and the reserved sections were rapidly brought into market at a largely increased price. But now, the thing is different.—The various proposed railroads through Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, etc., are, most of them, intended to be run through the most populous parts of the respective States where the public lands have either all been sold or are covered by pre-emption rights, and where it will be necessary, in order to get at the alternate sections, to go out from the proposed lines, perhaps twenty miles or more, a distance at which the reserved sections will derive little, if any, increase of value from the improvement; so that latterly these grants of land have become simply donations to the States, without any corresponding advantage to the property of the Union.

The knowledge of this last mentioned fact, together with the extreme greediness of the western men, in pushing the matter and demanding immense grants for purposes which evidently do not appeal directly to the United States as a property-holder, has awakened the jealousy of the older States, by whose exertions and at whose cost the public domain was acquired; and, since the determination is avowed by the new States to have, by hook or by crook, all the lands within their territorial limits, various projects have been brought forward for the cession of these lands on fair terms. Perhaps that of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, is about the most feasible—a sale of the lands to the States in which they are located, according to a graduated scale of prices—say $1 25 per acre for such lands as have not been more than ten years in the market, and so on down to twenty-five cents per acre. The States could then do with the lands as they might please. This would be fair, but its success is very doubtful. The new States feel their power—they think they can get the lands for nothing—and they prefer the grab game. It does not look quite honest in them; but corporations have no soul, and large bodies of men do things that would shame an individual.

One of the most plausible complaints by the new States is, that the possession of large bodies of land by the general government acts as an incubus upon them, since they are not subject to their jurisdiction nor taxation, and that while private individuals and the States are straining every nerve for the accomplishment of some great object, the property of the U. States, which will share equally in the anticipated benefits, lies like an enert mass, and cannot be made to bear a hand. They therefore come into Congress and claim, as a matter of right, that Uncle Sam, as a land-owner, should come forward in a liberal manner and give a part of his estate for the improvement of the rest. Were it in the hands of private individuals *they* would, and Uncle Sam should not be behind hand.

We will resume the subject.

☞We are in receipt of files of Sandwich Island papers for the three months preceding the 1st of the year, and Oregon papers to the 10th ult. We find some matters of interest, especially in the Sandwich Islanders, which we have merely glanced over. We have seen enough, however, to convince us that the tone of the people is in favor of annexation, or some other form of union to the American Confederacy. The papers talk of this country as *the* country, and this government as *the* government. We shall, from time to time, make some extracts from our Polynesian "Friend."

☞The Herald of Saturday last tries to be witty upon our democratic meeting, as reported. It won't do. *That* whig meeting, in the Masonic Hall, is entitled to all the credit in the way of funny things. But we spare the Herald man's feelings. But *that* meeting!

☞The following letter has been handed to us for publication for public information.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Contract Office, March 17th, 1852.

SIR: You are hereby authorized to omit the Sunday morning trip from Wilmington, and Sunday afternoon (1½ P. M.) trip from Weldon, on Mail route No. 2,825, until further orders.
Respectfully your obedient servant,
E. L. CHILDS, for 2nd Assistant P. M. General.
Gen. ALEXANDER M'RAE, Wilmington, N. C.

Congress.

MARCH 17th.—SENATE.—The bill granting alternate sections of land to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad, was passed by a vote of 30 to 10. Bills granting lands for similar purposes to Missouri, Arkansas and Alabama, were ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House debated for some time the Bounty Land Assignment Bill, and then went into committee of the whole on the Deficiency Bill. Nothing was done with the exception of some sparring in the way of President making.

Foreign News.

HALIFAX, March 17.—The Royal Mail Steamer Niagara arrived here this morning at 4 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates of March 6th, and 60 passengers.

The steamer Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, and the Pacific on the 3d instant.

ENGLAND.—The Anti-Corn Law League was being reviewed. At Manchester a subscription of £40 000 was going forward for the agitation of the question and the re-election of the two ministers whose seats had become vacant. Sir John Packingham, Lord John Manners, and Lord Henry Lennox had been returned. The speeches of these gentlemen, on the Free Trade question were very cautious, throwing the subject, for the present, overboard, and looking forward to the next general elections. The new Chancellor, Sugden, had taken his seat in the House of Lords as Baron St. Leonards.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

ASSIGNMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.—The stockholders of the United States Bank held a meeting to-day, and passed resolutions making a general assignment of all rights, titles, credits, &c., belonging to the Bank, by a vote of 730 yeas, representing 9,604 shares, to 126 nays, representing 3,160 shares. The following trustees were elected: A. W. Schwab, Martin C. Rogers, James Cooper, of Pottsville, Charles Macalester, and Daniel L. Miller. The new Trustees are not to be salaried officers. The Directors took no action in the meeting. The result has knocked down the price of shares.

MURDER.—We learn by a friend who returned from Louisburg last Thursday, that a man by the name of Falconer was killed on Thursday morning by a man named Bledsoe. Falconer had threatened to kill Bledsoe upon sight, and he in consequence of this threat, had killed Falconer. Bledsoe intended to surrender himself immediately. These are all the particulars that our friend could gain of the matter.
Warrenton News, 17th.

Sale of the Merchants' Exchange.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Merchants' Exchange, situated on Wall street, was sold to-day at auction to foreclose a mortgage, for the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The purchaser was Mr. W. W. Deforrest. The building originally cost about two millions of dollars. The cash instalment will be 10 per cent, and the remainder on short indulgence.

Death of Rev. Mr. Gorsuch.

CUMBERLAND, March 17.—The Rev. John L. Gorsuch, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who came here to the late Conference, and who has been very sick for several days, died here last evening. Mr. Gorsuch was originally from Baltimore county, and a son of the late Mr. Gorsuch who was killed some months ago at Christiana, Pa., whilst endeavoring to arrest one of his slaves. He stood high as a minister, and his last hours gave evidence of the peaceful triumph which pure Christianity gains in death.

Louisiana Whig State Convention—Nomination of Mr. Fillmore.

BATON ROUGE, March 17.—The Whig State Convention met here to-day, and was largely attended, every parish being represented. Mr. Fillmore, for President, and Mr. Crittenden, for Vice President, were nominated by acclamation, after which electors were appointed. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

From the Georgian.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Can you tell me why the Whig Journals are so uneasy about the movements and preferences of the Southern Rights Democrats? These Union loving Whigs who have for the last two years kept up a continuous discharge of cannon balls and grape shot on the "Southern Rights party," accusing them of all sorts of naughty things, and denouncing them as traitors and seeking to destroy the Union; are now very uneasy for fear they should be so dreadfully inconsistent as to give their support to a "Compromise Democrat," such as Cass, or Buchanan, or Douglass, men who agree with them in everything, save perhaps, in the opinion of the abstract right of a State to secede.

Say these (Office) Union loving Whigs how inconsistent you are, why don't you nominate some prominent individual agreeing with you on this question, and use him for the Presidency. Oh, yes! and thus divide the Democratic party, and enable you to elect Gen. Scott, or some other man who differs from you in every thing, and thereby make room for Seward dynasty that will crush State Rights "Southern Rights," and every other right dear to the people of the South.

Is there a Democrat in the South who has any regard for his principles, who will give his consent to such a state of things, or who will by any act of his assist to bring it about? I hope not.

The game of the Whig politicians, if only understood, is too plain to deceive any one. It is the old one of "divide and conquer." The object of the party leaders (the wire pullers) is to distract the party by keeping up the cry of disunion against the Southern Rights party, frighten the Democrats who have been acting with the Union party, into a support of the Whig candidate. This is the game of Stephens, Toombs, Cabell and other Southern Union Whig leaders. Will the Union Democrats who have heretofore acted with them, consent to be their dupes? Let the nominee of the Whig Convention be who he may, and these men will trump up some pretext upon which his claims will be urged upon the South.

Gen. Scott is certain to be the man; another Taylor demonstration is to be planned, and an attempt made to carry it out. Already are the Northern Whigs proposing to take Gen. Scott "without any declaration of his opinions on the slavery question" Like Gen Taylor, he is to be the mum candidate, in favor of slavery at the South, and opposed to it at the North; and the clouds of his military renown are to be used to cover up the vanity and weakness of the man and the hideous principles of the party leaders, who seek to foist themselves into power by its instrumentality.

Democrats of the South, beware! The present dissensions in the South are the fruits of the election of Gen. Taylor. Be not again deceived by Whig duplicity. The informal and hasty admission of California, forced upon the country by the Taylor administration, was the "Pandora's box" that distracted and divided the party. Let us heal those dissensions and unite in the support and election of some able and well tried Democrat, such as Cass, or Buchanan, or Douglas.—We shall thus dissipate the intrigues of Seward, and Greely, and others of that ilk, who are striving to foist themselves into power, basely using the military reputation of Gen. Scott to effect their nefarious purpose of destroying the commercial importance and political influence of the South, so largely dependent upon the Constitutional and State right to hold slaves.

A UNION DEMOCRAT.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

COLUMBIA, March 16.

A few weeks since, a company consisting of nine white men and one negro, with horses for sale, and three wagons loaded with tobacco, lard, and butter, passed through Columbia, going South. Nothing was heard of them after they left Columbia until Saturday night last, when suspicion having ripened into certainty that some of them were counterfeiters, they were pursued, overtaken, and arrested in Lexington District.

It seems that one of the party, who called himself Jones, had gone to Charleston some time last week, where he passed some counterfeit money for which he bought clothing, receiving good money in exchange. Some of them had also passed their counterfeits on Mr. Wimbish, of Orangeburg, and both of these gentlemen having obtained information as to their movements, went in pursuit; and having ascertained that the party was in Lexington District, obtained a warrant from Dr. Fitch, with which, accompanied by some of the Marshals and other citizens of Columbia, they proceeded to Lexington District, and arrested four of the party on Saturday night, and brought them to jail here on Sunday morning. The man calling himself Jones, was fully identified by the gentleman from Charleston at first sight, and did not deny having passed the counterfeit money on him. It seems that they have been operating between this and Charleston ever since they left Columbia.

They also succeeded in passing some of their spurious money in Columbia, amounting, perhaps, to $200. The bills seen by Dr. Fitch, who issued the warrant for their arrest, were of the denomination of $100, on the "Merchants' and *Mechanics'* Bank of Cheraw," one of them was No. 447, Letter A, dated July 18, 1849, payable to B Martin. The names of the President and Cashier, he did not observe. It ought to be well known that there is no such Bank as the "Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Cheraw;" it is the 'Merchants' Bank,' of Cheraw, S. C., and the Bank issues no bills of the denomination of $100, nor, we believe, higher than $20.

They also had counterfeit money on some Banks in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, but on what Banks, and of what denomination, we did not learn.

Three of the men arrested represent that they are from Ashe county, N. C., and gave their names as John D Nelson, A. N. Dickson and George W. Ray. The fourth, Thomas Jefferson Reins, says he is from Carrol county, Va Upon searching them, about $1500 of counterfeit and $2000 of genuine money was found on them, which they had no doubt obtained in trafficing and exchanging. We are informed these are not the names they assumed when they passed through Columbia. No doubt they have scattered their spurious money wherever they have travelled, and that much of it is in circulation, as we learn that several $100 bills on the Bank of Cheraw have been lately presented at our banks, and pronounced counterfeit The four men arrested were examined before Justice Miller yesterday morning, and fully committed to stand their trial at the next term of our court. The others, being only teamsters in their employment, were suffered to depart.—*State-Rights Republican.*

Singular Fight.

In the recent fight which took place between General Carvajal and the Government troops, one of the strangest scenes took place. Both parties fled the field. A letter to the N. O. Picayune says:

When the troops were paraded on the field of victory, not over 100 effective men could be mustered, and the smallness of their numbers caused an unaccountable panic, and about 10 o'clock at night the officers were compelled to leave the field, desert their cannon, their victory and everything. All crossed to this side of the river. At daylight an express arrived, bringing the information that General Cruz had pursued exactly the same course. Victors and vanquished had taken different ends of the road, and had fled from the battle ground. The revolutionists immediately organized, crossed back, arrived on the battle-ground, and were again compelled to fall back on Uncle Sam's soil.

Expresses had also been sent to Cruz, who stopped his flight and got back to Camargo about half an hour before Carvajal, and had possessed himself of the 12 pounder. Carvajal's men are on this side dispersing and disorganized. Thus ends the revolution, for the present.

Letter from Senator Cass.

The following letter was addressed to the Baltimore Young Men's Monumental Association, in reply to an invitation to attend a ball which came off on the 3d inst. at Baltimore:

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I should be happy to be with you, agreeably to your kind invitation, at the ball to be given by the Monumental Association, on Wednesday evening, could I do so consistently with other engagements. But as I cannot, I am compelled to forego that pleasure, while at the same time I tender you my thanks for the honor you have done me upon this occasion. I wish you a pleasant party, and I am happy at all times to see associations like yours formed to extend the principles and to promote the success of the democratic faith, yet coming together for rational and innocent amusement. And the political prospects are so bright that they cannot but add to the social pleasures of the evening. For the decree has gone forth that the next administration of the general government must be in the hands of the democratic party. He who runs may read it in the signs of the times. Our opponents are indeed counting upon our divisions upon local or personal predilections, or other differences of opinion, which are to prevent our union and united action. But the result will be a triumphant vindication of the vital energy of our principles, and a signal refutation of these unworthy predictions. As soon as the voice of the party is pronounced in the established mode, all other feelings will give way to the fealty which every democrat owes to his political faith, and we shall all join with zeal and unanimity in supporting the nominations, and thus securing to our country that course of action which has given us a greater measure of prosperity than any people ever enjoyed before us, and those principles of administration which are found in the constitution, and are only found there.

Renewing my wishes that the evening may be a pleasant one, and the more pleasant from these anticipations,

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, truly yours,
LEWIS CASS.

Col J. Maybury Turner, and others, committee, &c.

Discovery of a New Edition of Shakspeare.

A marvellous sensation, as you are doubtless aware, has been created among the modern improvers and emendators of Shakspeare, by Mr. Payne Collier's discovery and purchase of a copy of an old edition of 1632 of the plays of the great poet, containing marginal corrections of the text, and punctuations to the extent of some thousands, and in most of the instances yet cited felicitous enough to drive all his subsequent commentators crazy. The volume has been submitted by Mr. Collier to the Shakspeare Society, the most learned sages of whom consider the corrections to have been made on the authority of a purer text than that of any edition now to be met with, and one of indisputable authority. Considering the immense labor and pains bestowed on the plays of our greatest dramatist, and the scrutiny to which every line has been subjected, it is almost ludicrous to observe the blunders which have been allowed to remain, and which are now made apparent by the mysterious volume in question. If it should be finally received as the true gospel according to Shakspeare, it is pretty clear that a new edition of his works will be necessary, and Mr. Payne Collier, it is said, is meditating a supplemental volume to his already published edition, in which, all the new readings will be collected by way of set off to the countless errors of the old. Mr. Knight, the balliopole, whose critical emendations of Shakspeare have been a labor of love, it is to be feared, rather than of profit, will perhaps be more surprised than delighted, to find how much, in some respects, his beautiful editions will be deteriorated by the revelation of the imperfect or faulty readings yet retained. One curious fact is that Mr. Collier, though he purchased the volume many years since, never thought of looking carefully into its contents, and was consequently unaware of the treasure he possessed. Very few literary discoveries could have excited equal interest, for though many of our modern dramatists of the fast school swear at Shakspeare, enough of us are still left to swear by him, and to hold in reverence his deathless productions, to make their purification a matter of extreme moment.
London Cor. N. Y. Times.

MORTALITY AMONG THE GENERALS.—Within the five years which have elapsed since commencement of the war with Mexico, no less than thirteen American Generals have departed this life, viz: Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearney, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Duncan, Croghan, Brooke, Arbuckle, and Whiting.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Facts vs. Theories—Tariffs of 1842 and 1846.

The following is the closing paragraph of a long article upon the Tariff of 1846, that appeared in the Richmond Times, of the 11th inst.

"If the planter receives but thirty dollars a bale for cotton, for which he ought to receive fifty—if a reduction in the price of cotton inflicts upon this country a loss in a single year of fifty millions of dollars, we need but say, (as we might,) "thanks to the policy of 1846,"—but we ask our opponents to account to the planter's satisfaction for the utter failure of all their predictions. And the enquiry might be extended to other productions: sugar, tobacco and wheat, with a similar result. All have suffered under the blow inflicted by the administration of Mr. Polk and Mr. Walker upon the trade and production of the country, by which the home demand has been ruinously contracted, while planters and farmers must seek nearly all their exchanges in the diminished and diminishing markets of England."

Now, we will "account to the Planter," and we feel satisfied that we shall make good the predictions of free traders—at all events, we are willing to leave it to the planters, to say whether the tariff shall remain as it is, or whether we are to have more special legislation upon the subject. The following official tables we extract from a powerful speech recently delivered in Congress, by Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts. While we reprobate the course of this gentleman, in his fanatical desertion to the free soil interest, we have a right to gather truth wherever we find it; and the demonstration below, by official figures, is a conclusive refutation of the complaints of the protectionists on an important point connected with tariff operations:

"You will find that your exports of produce of all sorts brought, under the tariff of '42, about $125,000,000 less than the same articles would have amounted to if sold at the prices which prevailed for four years previous to '42. There is a state of things which agricultural interests would not desire during those four years. How has it been since '46? There has been a general rise of about the same amount; that is to say, about 30,000,000 a year. The articles exported since 1846 down to the present time, if they had been sold at the average prices that prevailed from '42 to '47, would have brought nearly $150,000,000 less than they have brought—a difference of $30,000,000 a year as before. Under the tariff of '42, our exports sold for $30,000,000 a year less than the same qualities had sold for before; and under the tariff of '46, and since that time, they have brought $30,000,000 a year more than the same quantities had brought before.

Cotton exported, with its value, during three periods—from 1839 to 1842 inclusive, from 1843 to 1846 inclusive, and from 1847 to 1851 inclusive:

A.

Four years ending with 1842.

Quantity	2,272,486,390 lbs.
Value	$227,018,094
Price (per pound)	9 99-100 cts.

Four years ending with 1846.

Quantity	2,876,394,612 lbs.
Value	$197,690,291
Price (per pound)	6 873-1000 cts.
The quantity of cotton for the latter four years, at the price of the former four years	9 99-100 cts.
Would have sold for	$287,351,822
Official return of its value	197,690,291
Loss on cotton by fall of prices	$89,661,531

Five years ending with 1851.

Quantity (pounds)	3,930,715,351
Value	$366,111,042
Price (per pound)	9 314-1000 cts.
The quantity of cotton for the latter five years was valued at	$366,111,042
At the price of former four years, 6 873-1000 cts., it would have brought only	270,158,066
Gain on cotton by rise of prices	95,952,276

B.

Loss on fall of prices under the tariff of 1842, and gain by rise of prices under the tariff of 1846:—

Under tariff of 1842.

Loss on cotton (as per table A)	$89,661,531
Loss on tobacco	16,786,197
Loss on vegetable food	8,519,803
Loss on provisions and animal products	4,373,108
Loss on other exports, (estimated in part)	7,000,000
	$126,340,639

Under tariff of 1846.

Gain on cotton (as per table A)	$95,952,976
Gain on tobacco	7,482,289
Gain on vegetable food	25,173,892
Gain on provisions and animal products	8,662,264
Gain on fisheries	978,572
Gain on ashes	1,136,781
Gain on other exports, (estimated in part)	9,000,000
	$148,486,274

Not only have the prices risen, but the quantities also have vastly increased. The enlargement of the aggregate of a single year's business to the extent of $200,000,000 in five year's time, is enough to satisfy reasonable expectations.—Yet this amount is the subject of complaint in the message.

	1846.	1851.
Imports	$121,691,797	$215,725,995
Exports	113,488,516	217,517,130
Aggregate	$235,180,313	$433,243,125

The year 1846, which I have chosen for this comparison, is the year of the largest trade under the tariff of 1842, though it is not so large by several millions as the average of the ten years preceding that tariff.

But it is said the farmers have been disappointed. Let us see with what reason:

C.

Showing the exports of vegetable food and animal products, from 1843 to 1850, inclusive.

	Animal.	*Vegetable.*	*Aggregate.*
1843	$3,963,594	$6,955,908	$10,919,602
1844	6,149,379	11,239,437	17,388,816
1845	6,206,392	9,810,508	16,016,902
1846	7,838,864	19,329,585	27,163,449
	$24,153,331	$47,335,438	$71,488,699
1847	11,113,074	$57,070,356	$68,183,430
1848	12,538,896	25,185,647	37,724,543
1849	13,153,302	25,642,362	38,795,664
1850	10,549,383	15,822,373	26,371,756
	$47,354,655	$123,720,738	$171,075,393

Mark It.

The following humorous account of the state of the markets in the "diggins" in California, is taken from a Marysville paper:

"Hams have gone behind a quarter, probably from the fact that they were taken from the hind quarter.

Molasses—Several traders have been 'stuck' with this article.

Boots have advanced fully *two feet*, and are freely 'pegged off' at this rate. As we are now at the 'heel' of the dull season, our merchants will have to 'toe the mark' before shortly.

Clothing—We coat pants as a good in-vestment.

Hides, Horns and Tallow—The holders of hides are almost ready to jump out of their skin Horns are freely taken—at the saloons. Tallow has gone to Greece in large quantities.

Powder—We have to notice a fair report of the going off of this article, at good rates. Dover's is preferred.

Shot is plenty, principally 'in the neck.'

Potatoes—The arrival of a large number of emigrants from the 'first gem of the sea' has caused a decided advance. In fact, not to be mealy-mouthed, it appears to our 'eyes' that there must soon be a great scarcity, unless the duty on foreign potatoes be repeeled.

Beets—Scarcely any in the market, save those of the watchmen on their 'lonely round.' We cannot account for this without going to the *root*, and for that we havn't time

Fish—Prices are rather 'salty.' Salmon is going up—Feather river. Mackerel (well broiled) is getting 'down in the mouth.' Sardines are in good supply, but cannot be had without the *tin*; Oysters *can*.

Cheese (particularly old cheese) is lively."

YANKEE SPEED.—An Englishman, boasting of the superiority of the horses in that country, mentioned that the celebrated Eclipse had run a mile in a minute. "My good fellow," exclaimed an American present, "that is rather less than the average rate of our common roadsters. I live at my country seat, near Philadelphia, and when I ride in a hurry to town, of a morning, my own shadow can't keep up with me, but generally comes into the store to find me, from a minute to a minute and a half after my arrival. One morning the beast was restless, and I rode him as fast as I possibly could, several times round a large factory—just to take old Harry out of him. Well, sir, he went so fast, that the whole time I saw my back directly before me, *and was twice in danger of riding over myself.*"

RAIN, SLEET, SNOW AND HAIL.—We were visited yesterday by the third snow storm, since the setting in of the present winter, an event quite unusual in our Southern climate. It commenced about two o'clock, A. M., and continued, with little or no intermission until past meridian, rain, sleet and even hail mingling with the fleecy shower. Although the fall of snow was abundant and long continued, the quantity of rain which preceded and accompanied it, prevented its accumulation in our streets and on our housetops, and caused it to melt almost as soon as it fell. We apprehend much injury to the vegetable and fruit crops on our farms.
Charleston Courier, 20th inst.

The Old Green Lane.—BY ELIZA COOK.

'Twas the very merry summer time
That garland hills and dells,
And the south wind rung a fairy clime
Upon the foxglove bells;
The cuckoo stood on the lady-birch
To bid her last good bye—
The lark sprung o'er the village church,
And whistled to the sky,
And we had come from the harvest sheaves,
A blithe and tawny train,
And tracked our path with poppy leaves
Along the old green lane.

'Twas a pleasant way on a sunny day,
And we were a happy set,
As we idly bent where the streamlet went
To get our fingers wet;
With the dog-rose here, and the orchis there,
And the woodbine twining through;
With the broad trees meeting everywhere,
And the grass still damp with dew.
Ah! we all forgot in that blissful spot
The names of care and pain,
As we lay on the bank by the shepherd's cot,
To rest in the old green lane.

Oh! days gone by! I can but sigh
As I think of that rich hour,
When my heart in its glee but seemed to be
Another woodside flower;
For though the trees be still as fair,
And the wild bloom still as gay—
Though the south wind sends as sweet an air,
And the heaven as bright a day;
Yet the merry set are far and wide,
And never shall meet again—
We shall never ramble side by side
Along that old green lane.

Distilled and Malt Liquors.

The Washington Telegraph has a table showing the production of intoxicating liquors in the United States and Territories. The details are taken from the recent Census Returns. The Telegraph says that the table does not reveal the quantities of wines and liquors *consumed* in the United States annually, but simply the quantities *produced*, and the direction given to a capital of *eight and a third millions of dollars*, and in a direct way to the labor of *five and a half thousands of men*, leaving out of view the capital and labor expended in producing the grain, &c., and in the subsequent treatment, sale, &c., of the productions of the laboratory. The following are the results of the addition in this table:

Bushels of barley annually consumed	3,787,195
Do.....corn.....do......do	11,067,761
Do.....rye......do......do	2,143,927
Do.....oats.....do......do	56,517
Do.....apples...do......do	526,840
Hhds. of molasses...do......do	61,675
Tons of hops.......do......do	1,294
Hands employed	5,487
Capital invested	$8,334,254
Barrels of ale produced	1,177,924
Gallons of whiskey and high wines	42,133,955
Gallons of rum, &c	6,500,500

BETTING.—The Cincinnati News tells an anecdote of Dan Marble, which curiously illustrates the insane passion for betting which is evinced by persons of a peculiar constitution. A man who had lived a lifetime in the indulgencies of his favorite passion for gaming, was taken most alarmingly ill. Three or four days passed away, and the disease having reached its crisis, his medical attendant informed him that he stood no chance for recovery.

"What'll you bet?" said the patient.

"Bet! there's no use in betting, for you're just as good as a dead man now. You can't live more than an hour."

"An hour! I'll bet you an X that I live an hour and a quarter—up with your tin and show your spunk."

Some three quarters of an hour elapsed, when the dying man with a convulsive effort, raised his head, and with his last gasp falling dead upon the pillow, exclaimed—

"*Rake it down—rake it down, doctor!*"

Thomas Moore is dead. He died on the 26th February, at his residence, Slopenton Cottage, aged seventy-two years. For the last few years his mind had become affected, but no man of the last century had seen more of what was best and most brilliant in every department than Thos. Moore; and of the polished and intellectual society in which he moved be was one of the brightest ornaments. To the last he was an intimate friend of Lord John Russell, and his death coincided with his friend's fall from power. Moore was born in the same year (1780) with Beranger. He desired to be buried in the churchyard of the parish where he died.

THE FLAX MOVEMENTS IN IRELAND.—The Belfast papers of a late date report, at great length, the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Royal Society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax, in Ireland. The present demand for flax in Ireland is about double what it was when the Society was established. In 1841, the Irish spinning trade numbered 250,000 spindles. Now it is close upon 500,000. In place of 16,000 tons of flax, which was the extent of consumption in 1841, 32,000 tons are now required by the Irish trade. The entire consumptions of the United Kingdom would, at present, require 500,000 acres of flax annually, and it is progressively increasing at a pretty rapid rate.

LOLA MONTEZ.—Lola Montez, coming on from Washington, a few days ago, in the cars, is said by one of the Sunday papers to have indulged herself in smoking a cigarette. One of the conductors is related to have remonstrated with her ladyship upon this infraction of the rules.

"Madame, you can't smoke here."

"Eh?" said the piquant beauty, leisurely withdrawing the cigarette from her pretty mouth.

"You can't smoke here, madame."

"But you see I *can*," and she puffed forth a volume of smoke into the very face of the mystified and abashed conductor, who was fain to leave the beauty to do as she pleased. So she finished her cigarette without further annoyance or interruption.

"As I was going," said an Irishman, "over Westminster Bridge the other day, I met Pat Hewins."

"Hewins," says I, "how are you?"

"Pretty well, I thank you, Donley," says he.

"That's not my name," says I.

"Faith, no more is my name Hewins," says he.

So we looked at each other, and faith it turned out to be neither of us.

A STREET DIALOGUE.—Tom—I say, Jim, what motive have you for being a "loco?"

Jim—A loco-motive, of course.

Tom—A good joke, that.

Jim—Now what motive have you for being a whig?

Tom—Principle, Jim.

Jim—Ah! that's a better joke than mine.

SALT LAKE EMIGRATION.—There is a prospect of a large emigration from some of the North Western States, to the Mormon settlements, the present season. The St. Louis *Times* says near three hundred families are in that city preparing to emigrate to the Salt Lake, and states on "reliable authority" that the emigration to the Salt Lake Valley this season will not fall short of 5,000 souls.

DEATH OF A MILITARY DOG.—The Dutch papers announces the death of Nestor, a dog, who has followed the fifth division of infantry, now in garrison at Maestricht, in all their marches since 1827. He was with the regiment in their last campaign, and at the siege of Antwerp lost a claw by a shot from a howitzer. Returned to Maestricht, he spent there the last twenty-fourth year. He was solemnly interred under the wall of the fortress.

A good Deacon, at a Conference meeting in the town of D——, about thirty miles north of Boston, addressed his auditors on Sabbath evening as follows: "My friends, there is a new doctrine going about now-a-days. We are told that *all mankind* are going to heaven. But, my brethren and sisters, we hope for better things."

A HINT TO LOAFERS.—The Albany "Dutchman" expresses its surprise that young men can consent to loaf about the corners as they do, when a good dose of arsenic can be purchased for a sixpence.

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife. "My dear Jo, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

A fault-finder is agreeable to no one. Always fussing—always in hot water.

A Frenchman has been apprehended in England for exploding an egg-shell full of gunpowder in his mouth, in one of the streets of London, at two o'clock in the morning. He is to be prosecuted for attempting self-murder.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES IN ALABAMA.—There were seventy-one divorces legalized at the recent session of the Alabama Legislature.

☞A merchant in Indiana offers to make a bet of $5,000 that he will *swim* from Cincinnati to Madison, in the Ohio River, upward of 80 miles, in the month of August next, without sleep, and with only fifteen minutes rest and refreshments every six hours.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 18—Steamer Chatham, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

March 18—Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Brig Martha Kinsman, Thayer, from Charleston, in ballast.

March 19.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 42 passengers.

20.—Boat Ben. Berry, from Fayetteville, with cotton, &c., to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. C. H. Rodgers, Steelman, from New York, with mdze., to M. Costin.

March 20.—Schr. Ariel, Austin, from Charleston, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Purse, Piggott, from New River, Onslow county, N. C., to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Express, Parker, from New River, Onslow county, N. C., to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Volant, Watts, from New River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

21.—Schr. Mary Howard, Tom Marshall, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. Raidiant, Whitehurst, from Hyde county, with corn, to master.

Br. Schr. Herald, Crowell, from Charleston, to Miles Costin.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 45 passengers

22—U. S. Mail Steamer, C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston, with 40 passengers.

CLEARED.

March 19—Steamer Chatham, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth.

March 19—Steamer Henrietta, Watts, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

March 20.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Prospect Hall; with boat Stevenston in tow, with mdze.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, for N. York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores and cotton.

March 20.—Schr. Memento, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 150 bbls. spirits turpentine, 600 bbls. turpentine, 900 bbls. rosin, 25 bales cotton, 25 do. yarn, 21 casks flax seed, 7 bales roots, 6 bags fruit, and 2 casks wax.

March 21.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston; with 70 passengers.

22—Schr Julia VanGilder, for Philadelphia, by George Harris; with 1419 bbls. rosin, 12 bales yarns, and 232 bushels pea nuts.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 54 passengers.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

DISASTER.

Schr. Corinthian, Wainwright, from Baltimore to this place, with a full cargo of mdze., in coming over New Inlet Bar on Saturday morning last, struck and bilged. A portion of her cargo has been saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss, as also a large portion of her cargo.

BOSTON, March 18.—Naval Stores—There has been a fair demand for spirits turpentine during the past week and the market has been firm at 40c., cash. Sales have been made for about 200 bbls. comprising nearly all in first hands at that price. There is but little tar at present in market, some parcels are expected soon however; Wilmington has been disposed of in lots at 2 06 a $2 12, cash. A few hundred barrels common shipping Rosin changed hands at $1 45 a $1 50 per bbl.; Common Southern No. 1 $2 50, 6 mos.

NEW-YORK, March 20.—Naval Stores.—Turpentine continues very firm at the advance noted in our last, without any stock of North County, and but little of Wilmington—of the latter, we note sales of 1100 bbls. at $3 06¼ per 280 lbs.; and 1000 scraped, $1 87½. Spirits turpentine, with a light stock and small supply, is firmer, with sales yesterday at 38 cents, which is an anvance, and higher rates are asked—the sales since Tuesday, are 500 bbls. at 37 a 38c. wholesale, and in lots as wanted, 39 a 40, cash. We notice besides, some 500 bbls. tar at $1 72 a $1 93¾, the latter in order, delivered; 100 Newbern rosin, $1 30, delivered; 1400 Wilmington, $1 30, afloat; and 600 No. 2, $1 50.

HAVANA, March 14.—Our Sugar market has been more active since our last report; we have had a lively demand for the United States and Spain. Some purchases have also been made for France and our quotations are fully maintained. The demand for the North of Europe is quite light and we have but a very limited number of vessels loading for that quarter. The stocks of Sugars are accumulating, and the future course of our prices will depend upon the nature of advices from abroad. Our exports to the end of last month amount to 97,551 boxes. The shipments this month to yesterday consist of 40,630 boxes.

Molasses has been in more demand; the last sales of Clayed are 1¼ rl. equal to 9½ cents per gallon. The exports to the end of last month comprise 51,121 hhds.

Coffee has been enquired after for the United States. We quote: 7½ a $8½ for ordinary to good seconds.

Freights for the United States $1¼ per box and $5½ per hhd. for Sugar; 2¼ a $2½ for Molasses.

HAVANA, March 15.—Since our last three cargoes Rice sold at 10½, and one do. at 10¼. Molasses 1¼ rs. here, and at outports. Exchange on the North 3 per ct. discount.

MATANZAS, March 13.—Since the 27th ult., the demand for molasses has continue active, and the rate of 1¼ rls. has been sustained. The sugar market is somewhat firmer, and higher prices have been paid for good coguchos and seconds. Fine qualities are quite scarce, and the demand for Spain is still active. We quote whites 6 a 8½ rls.; florette yellows 6 a 6¾; good do. 5 a 5½; browns 4 a 4¾; coguchos 3¼ a 4 rls.—The bulk of the shipments are to the United States, as limits from the north of Europe do not allow of operations.—Muscovadoes we quote 3¾ a 4 for ordinary; 4¼ a 4½ for good; 5 a 5½ for prime; of which latter kind but few are offered.—Coffee 8 a $9½. Box shooks have been sold at 7 rls., 90 days. Boards, last sale, $23½. Yellow pine $26. Hoops 40 a $50. Hhd. shooks with scarcely any demand. Nails 4½ $4¾. Fish scarce. Molasses freights remain at $2, delivered alongside. Sugars 4½ a $5 per hhd., 1¼ a $1½ per box, and but few unengaged vessels. No engagements for Europe. Exchanges dull—London 11 per ct.; New York 2½ dis.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Cotton had been in active demand at ⅛d. advance. The sales of the week reached 77,540 bales, of which the trade took 53,810 bales, exporters 4,230, and speculators 19,500 bales. The sales on the 5th were 12,000 bales. The committee's quotations are fair Orleans 5⅞d; middling do. 5 3-16d; fair Mobile and Upland, 5¾d; middling Mobile, 5⅛d; middling Upland, 5 1-16d.

Rice was in good demand at 17s. a 18s. 3d.

Naval Stores—Tar was held at higher rates. Limited sales at 10s. 6d. a 12s. Fair Rosin was wanted at 8s.; common 3s. a 3s. 2d.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JAMES S. IVES is now prepared to repair WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of all descriptions, at his stand on Market Street, under the Carolina Hotel. Having served the regular apprenticeship under the best workmen, and being determined to spare no pains to please, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who place work in his hands.

He has just received and WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison, Samuel, and other makers; Gold Anchor Levers, Gold and enamelled dials, Gold Duplex, Lepine and Vertical Watches, Silver Levers and Lepines,—New England Clocks and Time Pieces, Ladies Gold Chains, Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Seal and Keys, Lockets, Bracelet Clasps, Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets, Topaz and other stone Bracelets, and all Gold, do. do., Emerald Sapphire, Garnet Pearl, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do. do. do. Finger Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Shields, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and a variety of plated ware.

SPECTACLES:—Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver Spectacles with Perifocal Glasses, a new and superior article to suit all eyes. I also have Pistols of all kinds for sale, including a new style of patent pocket Revolver. And a fine assortment of extracts for the toilet.

LECOULTER RAZORS, a new and splendid article.—All of which will be sold at as low prices as can be bought in North Carolina, or New York.

Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1851 40-1d—7-tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me up to January 1st, 1852, are informed that their bills are ready, and a settlement will be required in all cases.
Jan. 15. C. MYERS, Hatter.

LIQUORS AND WINES.—20 bbls. superior Monongahela Whiskey; 18 do. N. E. Rum; 15 do. Apple Brandy; 10 do. Domestic Gin; 10 ½, ¼, ⅛ casks old French Brandy; 5 ⅛ casks old Madeira and Port Wine. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—20 boxes each. For sale by M. McINNIS.

WHITE WHISKEY.—20 bbls. in store; 40 do. to arrive, and for sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

RAISINS—RAISINS. 100 boxes new and good. For sale low, by WILKINSON & ESLER.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '52—17v8] Contractors and Builders.

FRESH GROCERIES, per Schr. A. J. DeRosset.
25 whole and 10 half bbls. extra Family Flour, fresh
20 bags best Laguyra Coffee; [ground;
5 bbls. best refined Sugar;
1 dozen bottles Lime Juice, fresh. Low for cash, at
m6 GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

SNUFF, SNUFF. 15 half bbls. J. D. Outcalt's, in small bladders, superior. For sale low by
o31 WILKINSON & ESLER.

MACKEREL.—40 bbls. No. 3, new; 60 bbls. No. to arrive, and for sale by M. McINNIS

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!—30 No. 10; 30 No. 11½. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SNUFF.—10 half bbls. For sale by
m12 M. McINNIS.

WHISKEY.—130 bbls Old North State. For sale cheap by M. McINNIS.

FLOUR.—108 bbls. Virginia and Canal Flour, just received and for sale by M. McINNIS.

COFFEE.—62 bags prime Rio. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

SUGAR.—8 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans; 40 bbls. Crushed and Coffee Crushed; 20 do. Brown; 10 do. Powdered. For sale cheap, by M. McINNIS.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.—40 boxes Tobacco, assorted; 15,000 Segars. For sale by M. McINNIS.

SUPERIOR GRINDSTONES AND FIXTURES.—For sale by J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 3, 1851. 23